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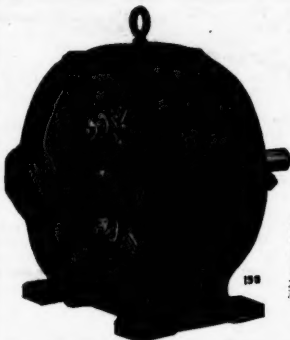
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2d Division—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Col. D. A. Frederick in temporary command.

4th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Col. Walter K. Wright, 23d Inf., in temporary command.

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Cavalry Division—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles M. O'Connor, Cav.

2d Brigade—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

8d Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

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7th Brigade—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.

Philippine Department—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K and L in Philippines. at Ft. Mills. Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Galveston, Texas; G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

## SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

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## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., C, E, F, G, H, I and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; A and K, Calexico, Cal.; B, D and L, San Ysidro, Cal.; M, Tecate, Cal.  
2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas;

I, Ft. Ringgold, Texas; L, Sam Fordyce, Texas; K and M, Mission, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January, 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.; Troops A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Naco, Ariz.; F and K, Douglas, Ariz.; L, Laing's Ranch, N. Mex.; M, Alamo Hueco, N. Mex.; N, Hachita, N. Mex.

10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., Machine-gun Troop, B, C, D, G, H, K and M, in field at Naco, Ariz.; Troops A, F, I and band, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop E, Nogales, Ariz. (Permanent station of all above Ft. Huachuca.) Troop L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment left Colorado this week for Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., its permanent station.

12th Cav.—Hqrs. and band, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Troops A and B, Harlingen, Tex.; C, Mercedes, Tex.; D, Dana, Tex. The 2d and 3d Squadrons on duty in Colorado strike zone since May, 1914. Troops E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Canon City, Colo.; K, Ft. Meade, S.D.

13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and entire regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.—except Troops A and C, at Douglas, Ariz.; I at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—On border patrol duty, Hqrs. and A, B, E, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and G, Del Rio, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., Troops I, K, L and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, Gint, Tex.; B, Sierra Blanca, Tex.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Fabens, Tex.; E and G, Marfa, Tex.; F, Alpine, Tex.; H, Presidio, Tex.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Hqrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Entire regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B and C, Naco, Ariz.; D, Brownsville, Tex.; E, Laredo, Tex.; F, Eagle Pass, Tex.

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6th Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th Ft. Banks, Mass.

8th Ft. McKinley, Me.

9th Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived Jan. 1, 1913.

11th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.

13th Ft. Miley, Cal.

14th Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

16th Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th Ft. Washington, Md.

18th Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th Ft. Caswell, N.C.

20th Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st Cristobal, C.Z. for duty at Ft. Randolph.

22d Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d Ft. Wint, Grande Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

24th Ft. Preble, Me.

25th Ft. Miley, Cal.

26th Ft. Flagler, Wash.

27th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

28th Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.

29th Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## PROSPECT OF A STALEMATE IN THIS WAR.

The letter which follows from Mr. Brooks Adams, the distinguished lawyer, author and publicist, so well states the case which he submits to our decision that we insert it here as part of our editorial on the subject.

Boston, Jan. 2, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Would you permit me, as one of the subscribers to your JOURNAL, to ask you if you could not give your readers some fuller criticism touching the war.

You must be aware that in the United States there is now no military criticism, worth considering, published. Nor are the English papers much better, even were they to be had in time to keep pace with the campaign. The French and German are better, but they cannot be had promptly enough to be of use to anyone who is not professionally interested. I can find nothing which deals with the progress of the English armament, although that is one of the most important facts to be considered. No one can tell me the rate of English recruiting, or the number of the recruits which are ultimately found worth keeping. If we suppose that the government obtains 80,000 volunteers per month, that limits the size of the army to 1,000,000, for Lord Roberts declared in the debates on army reorganization in 1906, that an army needed to be renewed, in hard active service, at the rate of one hundred per cent. a year.

I calculate that it will cost a million lives to drive the Germans from Belgium, and it is perfectly clear that the Allies are not yet prepared to attempt the task; but, if my assumptions are sound, they will never be very materially stronger relatively than they are now, under the voluntary system in England. If I remember Lord Roberts correctly, he set England's quota in an hypothetical war, at about 5,000,000 men. Hence my inference is that the path of least resistance will be a peace with Germany in possession of Belgium, for France can and will, I take it, make no greater effort at the utmost, than would be needful to clear her own territory and regain Alsace.

Obviously, in the East, I should imagine that Germany being satisfied that she cannot get Warsaw, the possession of Cracow will have to be decided, and if the Russians can get Cracow, the Austrians could hardly, I suspect, defend Buda. This would point to the absorption of the German provinces of Austria by Germany, and the consolidation of the Slavic populations in some other system, as a basis of peace.

Of course, all this is problematical. I only state my case as showing how much some of your readers would be gratified if you could give us such details as you have touching the formation of the various armies, as well as their movements. For example, the Germans appear to be able to organize and put in the field an ersatz corps in about six weeks. Now, if I understand the German system correctly, an ordinary ersatz corps differs in no respect from a corps of Kitchener's volunteers, save in respect to its being an involuntary enlistment. The ersatz corps, I apprehend, being composed of surplus men who have not been needed to fill the annual quota, and therefore having no special military instruction.

In a word, my problem is this. The Germans seek an outlet. They have attacked both on the west and east frontier, and seem to have about reached the limit of their power to advance. There remain the north and south. Toward the south they cannot extend much beyond the head of the Adriatic, at best, I take it, but to the north they can, by retaining Belgium, and Holland, which goes with Belgium, secure a base which will give them the means of indefinite expansion, with the lapse of time. Hence the victory in this war will hinge, I infer, on the possession of Belgium, and that in turn hinges on the ability of England to develop her military strength. I set aside the notion that Germany can be starved out. The best investigation I can make leads me to suppose that if the Germans can keep their own country clear of the enemy, they can feed their population, if not abundantly, at least sufficiently. I assume also that Russia would make peace on the basis of the possession of Cracow, and the division of the Austrian empire, on terms that would satisfy Germany, and that France could be pacified with the exchange of Belgium, with Germany, for Alsace. If this theory be at all sound we may expect peace after the summer campaign, which will demonstrate Russia's ability to advance, and Germany's to resist, in the East, supposing that Great Britain adheres to her antiquated system.

I beg you to pardon this long letter. My excuse is that these problems are the gravest of our age, and that you are the only professional journal in America which can give your readers any help in the direction in which it appears to me that they have a legitimate claim upon your aid. I do not underestimate your difficulties. I know that the Government does its best to suppress all professional criticism, as it seems to me most unwisely, for you can never hope to make this people realize the gravity of their position, unless they are taught to see the direction in which the movements of peoples, such as in this war, must tend. Always, in the path of least resistance, and the path of least resistance is that offered by antiquated administrative systems. England's system is antiquated, so is ours, hence our danger.

BROOKS ADAMS.

This letter of Mr. Adams gives a very correct statement of the present situation in Europe as we under-

stand it. We have no exact knowledge of the progress of recruiting in England. Private advices lead us to believe that it is not as active as we might conclude from official and newspaper statements. A well informed correspondent writes us: "My own personal observation in September would lead me to suppose that not more than seventy-five per cent., at most, of those accepted in London, could be made into good enough material to take the field. I have not been able to ascertain that Kitchener has as yet sent a single regiment of his volunteers, as distinguished from Territorials, to Belgium, nor can I account for the delay, if the fact be true, on any theory save that the men enlisted have been of inferior quality."

The statement of the German Admiral Tirpitz that "we are not the least disturbed by Kitchener's millions" is probably correct. Unless there has been a decided change since the late German raids on their coast towns the British have not yet fully awakened to the seriousness of their situation. "Hitherto," said the London Times of Dec. 23, 1914, "the people of this country have not fully comprehended where they stand in spite of all the exhortation and explanation. They do not understand that defense against the Germans requires fighting on the Continent. They do not realize the danger in which we stand even now, and must continue to stand until the German arms are completely overthrown. There is much talk in some quarters of insisting on terms, allowances for families, and so on."

When the war began the British Territorial regiments were undermanned and their reserve was practically negligible. Recruiting gradually filled the ranks of the Territorials, and most corps after furnishing men to make good the wastage of war were able to form one, two, and sometimes three, reserve units of which men unable to serve abroad formed the nucleus. Heavy calls were made upon the Territorials before they were fully prepared to meet them. Several divisions went out to garrison India, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. Those that remained sent off some of their best battalions to France, while a few Yeomanry regiments also crossed the Channel. This has permitted the recall of the regulars on foreign stations for service in the field of war.

The British expeditionary force was declared by the military correspondent of the Times, Dec. 19, to be double that originally intended. "We had arranged," he said, "to replace casualties and to supply arms and ammunition in an Army under 200,000 men for six months, and the event finds us with double those numbers and with the expectation that half a year will not see the end of the war. The failure to create an adequate army of second line has been, as we have frequently anticipated, a terrible disadvantage to us, and there is no gainsaying the fact. We are doing in war what we should have done in peace."

The British Special Reserve is supposed to have furnished men to keep full the ranks of those on the fighting line, besides taking a hand in the defense of coast fortresses or areas. When the war began the majority of the Special Reserve battalions, after incorporating surplus Army Reservists and the recruits and younger men from the mobilized regular battalions, stood at a strength varying from 1,000 to 1,200 men or more. The reserve regiments of cavalry, mobilizing at 2,000 men apiece, have kept full the cavalry regiments at the front. The following is given as the experience of one Special Reserve battalion. At the end of November, it had sent away thirty-seven officers and over 1,000 men as drafts. It had 200 trained men left fit to go at once; also 1,000 men transferred to it from the new armies and enlisted early in September, who were a month later nearly ready to go—excellent material, very keen, and most intelligent. Behind these there were 1,100 more in process of being enlisted, and with these 2,300 men the battalion will be able to meet all normal calls upon it well into the coming year.

Kitchener's army, drawn from the middle classes, was at last accounts not yet ready for the field. Aside from the need of training, uniforms and the supply of warlike material were still lacking. Recruits are required sufficient to keep three men at home to support every five in the field. The home battalions are expected to provide for home defense. The plan is to replace each new army as it leaves the islands with another, but this depends upon the British temper on the subject of recruiting. With a million men in the field, when they get them there, the British will have 600,000 men at home. The brigade and divisional organization of Territorial units at the front has been suspended and each regular infantry brigade has a Territorial unit attached to it. This war, so far as the British are concerned, has been hitherto fought almost exclusively by the professional services. The "national" army drawn from the middle classes has not yet stepped into the lists. The "new" armies are a prolongation of the regular army and in time will become indistinguishable from it. They are being trained by regular officers assisted by a fine type of young officer, and the progressive training is being carried on without haste but without rest.

As to Germany: The ersatz (or substitute) organizations about which Mr. Adams inquires, are to be distinguished from what is known as the reserve corps of trained men who can be put into the field promptly, as they are not only trained but equipped for war. A number of the German reserve corps were put into the field within the first two weeks after the opening of the war. The ersatz troops are men who require time for training and organization before they can take the field. The time required for this varies with circumstances.

Though the ersatz correspond to the British volunteers they can be made ready for the field more quickly as they are subject to call, without waiting for volunteering, and Germany is much more apt at training soldiers and has the material for equipping them more immediately at hand.

Germany began the war with 872,000 of all ranks of the peace establishment, with 1,180,000 men of the reserve, 970,000 Landwehr of the 1st Ban, 1,000,000 Landwehr of the 2d Ban, or men up to 39½ years of age, and with 875,000 Landsturm of the 2d Ban, namely, men between 39½ and 45 years of age. These were all fully trained men, and the total in round numbers came up to 4,897,000 men. It has been the practice in Germany for many years to allow young men liable for service to postpone their entry into the army from the age of twenty or twenty-one or twenty-two, and in some cases even to a higher age. Less than half of the contingent of the year were actually incorporated until recently. In 1911, the last year for which we have any statistics, there were 563,000 youths of twenty examined for the first time, 368,000 youth of twenty-one adjourned from the previous year, 239,000 adjourned from the year 1909, and 51,000 over the age of twenty-two. This gave about 1,271,000 youths liable to service, and the situation in 1914, when the war began, must have been not very different. This is the first source upon which the German military administration will naturally draw for additional troops.

It is estimated that Germany has available 3,000,000 of the ersatz and the first ban of the landsturm. To these may be added 1,000,000 youths under twenty, some of whom have already volunteered. This makes a reserve of at least 4,000,000 men, and probably more, who are in process of incorporation and training. The ersatz are inferior in physique and constitution, the majority of them are married men and many of them are too old for war.

Lord Kitchener told the House of Lords Jan. 6 that Great Britain will require 2,000,000 men to carry on the war, and Earl Carson, leader of the opposition, declared that the total British force needed would be 3,000,000. These men will require to be not only trained, but enlisted and armed and organized, while the Germans have their men of corresponding character immediately at command. In his address to the House of Lords Lord Kitchener said: "In the earlier stages of the war considerable difficulties were experienced and anxiety was felt owing to the dearth of officers. I am glad to say that we have now been able to fill up the places. Vigilant attention on the part of the War Office Staff has served to cope with and gradually overcome the difficulty of obtaining supplies and equipments for those new forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence."

In considering the possible duration and result of the present war in Europe it is well to have in mind certain factors which encourage the Germans in the expectation that they will not be the first to yield in a war of attrition. To begin with, the debt of the German Empire as compared with that of its antagonists is as follows:

	Debt.	Population.	Debt per head.
Great Britain.....	\$3,624,032,140	45,369,090	\$79.88
German Empire....	1,076,630,294.60	64,925,993	16.58+
France .....	6,286,435,115	39,601,509	158.74+
Russia .....	4,555,544,650	167,003,400	27.28+

This does not take into account the local debts, which it is difficult to estimate with any approach to accuracy and completeness. Germany has had possession through most of the war thus far of the major portion of the territory of Belgium and an important section of France. This has enabled Germany to impose upon these two countries a proportion of the cost of maintaining its armies in the field. France has been required not only to support its own troops, but to contribute to the support of the army of the aliens. Germany has at the service of its armies not only the works of Krupp, employing 90,000 men, but the Belgian arms works at Liège, where 10,000 men are reported to be employed. As it has recently given Austria a million rifles for her landsturm there must be no lack of small arms. Krupp and Ehrhardt no longer possess the monopoly of warlike material. Every metallurgic industry is hard at work, and though the lack of copper is serious, there is as yet no definite sign that the war of attrition interferes materially with the provision of things needed.

Germany holds the interior strategic position, and her population appears to be united as one man in defense of the Fatherland. It has had thus far the advantage of its enemies in equipment for war, the means for the rapid movement of troops, and other resources. All of these factors count heavily against mere numbers. If both England and France have been short of warlike equipments, how must it be with the agricultural kingdom of the Czar, which must depend for the equipment of its troops chiefly upon foreign manufactories, largely upon the United States, with possible purchases from Japan.

Lord Kitchener is reported to have said in reply to the question when this war would end: "I do not know that, but I can tell you when it will begin, and that is next May." He may well have said this if he did not do so. All the contending nations are gathering up their loins for a crucial struggle in the spring, when Italy and Rumania, with perhaps lesser Powers, may be involved. With her back against the wall, if it should come to that, Germany will show an enormous power of resistance. Meantime she retains her grip upon Belgium and a considerable slice of France.



Major Leslie R. Naftzger, Inspector General, Indiana National Guard, believes that the time has come for doing away with reliance upon Militia to furnish a national force to supplement the Regular Army. Even under the proposed pay bill and the contractual obligations of the militiamen to serve the Federal Government, in time of peace such a force would still be the Organized Militia force of the several states, and the appointment of the officers and the training of these troops would still rest with the states. Under the plan proposed by the pay bill the only force which the United States would have at its command in addition to the Regulars would be forty-eight separate armies diversely trained, instructed under the direction of adjutants general who in many cases are rather civil appointees than tried and experienced military men. Such an arrangement is directly contrary to the foundational principle of military organization, namely, undivided responsibility, undivided authority and subordination to a common chief. If the United States is to have any force of partly trained soldiery to augment the Regular Army it is necessary to abandon absolutely the militia idea, according to Major Naftzger, who sets forth his views in the January-February Infantry Journal. The militia must be given up to get rid of the state control of the troops. The force must be under direction of the Federal Government. The plan of forming a reserve army must be dissociated entirely from any form of militia, or the whole thing will fall to the ground. It is very doubtful whether any system of pay would be sufficient to reimburse actually the majority of the officers of the National Guard for the time sacrificed and the interference with their own private business affairs occasioned by attention to their military obligations. "It is probable that the average officer of the National Guard now spends approximately as much time in the study of books as the average officer of the Regular Service; his lack is in the training of field, camp and garrison." This forming of a reserve army independently of the militia would in no way affect the states' right to organize a militia force, but the essayist believes that the natural tendency on the part of the states will be to create state police forces or constabulary. He does not see why the burden of protecting the state against violence cannot be shifted in a degree to the United States under Art. 4, Sec. 4, of the Constitution. Within the past year there were Regular troops in several states for the suppression of domestic violence. "The use of soldiery other than state troops is certainly the better way to handle many cases of domestic disorder. If the United States should take over from the states the support of a reserve army a way could be found for using the existing state armories. The present National Guard system presents probably the maximum that can be got out of men without pay, and a national reserve army would have to be based upon some system of compensation. The details of what the pay shall be and the requirements going with it can all be worked out, says the essayist, once Congress can be induced to abandon the militia idea.

So much benefit has been derived from the system by which Army inspector-instructors are assisting in the education of National Guard troops and criticism has been so rare that more than passing interest should attach to the suggestion of try-outs for the appointment to those positions as made by Lieut. Ray W. Brabson, 23d U.S. Inf. His mind was turned to the importance of a change in the method of selection by hearing the Division of Militia Affairs roundly criticised by officers of the Militia for detailing permanently with states or at Washington officers who temperamentally or from lack of experience were not familiar with the needs of the Guard, and were consequently out of sympathy with it. He feels that it might be advisable to give prospective candidates a try-out at joint maneuvers or at the annual spring inspection of armories and troops. Many an officer who has come to this duty in an indifferent mood, says Lieutenant Brabson, has found not only that he would not want the detail, but that it would be positively distasteful. On the other hand, officers who have been lukewarm at first have become enthusiastic. The slowness of knowledge-getting noticeable in the militia in time of peace and the quickness of volunteers in time of war is due not to the larger native intelligence of the latter, but to the spur of actual war, taking theory into the realm of the practical. Many National Guard officers, says Lieutenant Brabson in the current Infantry Journal, lack only time and opportunity to make of themselves excellent colonels and occasionally good general officers. These higher officers should have a better chance. Often the troops of a divisional district composed of troops of several states are sent in turn to the same camp. These troops might be assembled for temporary brigade and divisional organization, with the commanders assigned that would command them in the event of the organization of a volunteer force for war. Lieutenant Brabson has the opinion also that it is a mistake to detail lieutenants as permanent inspector-instructors as higher rank is necessary to make the inspector's influence best felt, as it is apparent in the Regular Army that the "enlisted men render more loyal service to a mediocre captain than to an efficient young lieutenant." Then the magnitude of responsibility must also be considered. Under the present system many a young lieutenant is called upon to get up details for brigade maneuvers, often to select camp sites and bases of supply for large commands.

From a circular issued on behalf of the Philadelphia yearly meeting of friends we quote the following: "It cannot be the will of our merciful Father in heaven that this earth which He has made should suffer forever from the hideous scourge of war; but it is possible for us to oppose His will, to be so given over to the worship of force, to the lust for power, and to the selfishness and vainglory of life, that we go on year after year building our battleships and destroyers, and forts, and assembling our armed hosts, until at last He takes us at our word and allows us to follow our own devices, to depend upon the sword and the right arm of man's power, and the shield of our own making. Then come envy and jealousy, strife and hatred, and some cry that Christianity has failed, while others invoke the aid and blessing of the Almighty upon the success of their arms." This assumes a knowledge of the will of God which is vouchsafed only to those who are in more intimate relations with the Almighty than most of their fellows. If the paleontologists are correct man has been on this globe for at least 100,000 years. During all this time,

so far as shown by recorded history and archeological research, he has been a fighting animal and the world is witnessing in this year of grace, 1915 years since the advent of the Prince of Peace, one of the worst displays of man's belligerent propensities which it has ever known. Is it not reasonable to argue from this that war has its place, in so far as any hope or prognostication of the future is concerned, in the Almighty's scheme for the government of his universe? Should we not therefore accept war as we accept the unfathomable mysteries of disease and death, injustice and crime, as something we must take note of in our plans for the government of nations and men. "I know of but one way," Patrick Henry said, "of judging the future, and that is by the past."

The Brownsville (Texas) Herald of Dec. 29 expressed its appreciation of the Regular troops in the following eulogistic reference to the arrival of the 3d U.S. Cavalry in that city: "We were glad indeed to welcome Uncle Sam's Cavalry at a time when the troubled conditions on the Mexican border made even the hardest border resident feel that the restraining influence of the soldiers' presence would make life and property safer perhaps. And it has been pleasant day by day to watch the men going out for or returning from their daily practice or exercise. We relied upon the boys in khaki for protection, and their presence filled us with a sense of security for which we were grateful. And the behavior of the men has been such throughout, with few exceptions, as to justify fully the feeling of confidence and esteem which they have inspired. Our citizens have been willing to let the boys in khaki have the best of everything. One of the churches has opened a special reading room for their benefit, where good books and magazines are placed for their pleasure, and a piano is ready for their entertainment whenever they choose to use it."

The Herald rather spoils this fine tribute by seeking to make it appear that the Army rule governing the relations between officers and enlisted men which establishes a certain reserve between them is "un-American." In this respect the Herald misapprehends the purpose of the rule. When it considers the principle as a means to military efficiency, it may change its opinion. The idea of putting the officers on their reserve is one which is followed in every large business in the country, one may safely say, where some men are in a position of wide authority and where this authority would be weakened by promiscuous mingling with the employees. No soldier who respects himself has any desire for undue familiarity with his officer even were it allowable, and the subordination it indicates runs through all grades of the Service from the lowest to the highest. If any military fact was demonstrated in the Civil War, that was. At the beginning of that conflict soldiers of the Volunteer Army who were officered by men from their own locality could not be made to obey them with that promptness which characterized the obedience of the Regulars. This looseness of discipline was marked in the case of men who were not averse to addressing their officers with the familiar home town salutation of "Hello, Bill," or giving them a rousing slap on the back as a form of greeting, or otherwise showing the perfect equality existing between them and their officers. We recall a time in the West when a certain minister of the Gospel who was of an athletic turn of mind used to play first base on the town baseball nine. In strenuous moments of the contests strong expressions would be heard and the rooters would not hesitate to say things to the pastor if he muffed a high fly or missed a twisting foul over his base, and when he was running the bases the execrations that were hurled at him if he failed to steal second when the chance offered were not held back because of his ministerial status. Finally his parishioners told him that he was lowering his dignity and could not command that respect in the pulpit which the seriousness of his calling demanded, as it was manifestly impossible to expect young men to extend any too much respect toward a man whom they had disputed with and wrangled with at their games. The preacher gave up his ball playing with possible loss to the quality of the home team, but with undoubted enhancement of his influence in the pulpit.

In reply to a question as to his views with regard to the "Japanese" problem, the German Admiral von Tirpitz observed: "That is a problem for the Americans. They will have to give it their attention. Then we shall look on. When I say that we shall only look on, I am of course joking. That would depend entirely upon the circumstances—upon circumstances. \* \* \* I can assure you of one thing; Germany will never be a traitor to the white race. Japan will make China her vassal and will make a military people out of China's millions. Then your country (the United States) will have to be on its guard. Admiral Togo once said to a European: 'The next war will be a general European war, and after that will come the great war between my race and yours.' He could not explain himself the apparent indifference of America in presence of the activity of Japan in the Pacific, or the apparent inability of America to recognize the serious complications which might arise for her in the very near future. In his opinion, no one could be misled by the announcement that Japan intended to leave to Australia the islands in the Pacific.

Secretary of War Garrison, before the Senate Committee on the Philippines on Jan. 11, spoke in favor of the Philippines bill, declaring that failure to pass it would be a violation of the national honor. He said, in part: "It is not too strong a statement to say that were every nation on earth, including our own, at war there is nothing in this bill which would make its consideration inappropriate on that account. This measure, while it extends the scope of the self-government in the Philippines, does so conservatively and wisely, and with proper safeguards. It is exactly in line with the promises, pledges and assurances which have been held out to those people by our authorized representatives, and it seems to me should meet with the approbation of any right-minded man who studies the question. If we considered it in view of our duty to ourselves as a nation and in view of our obligation to the Filipino people, as made on our behalf by those speaking for us, we find that it fully measures up to our obligation in each respect. We

have no right to go further at this time because of the duty which we have undertaken in this great enterprise. For us to go further at this time and withdraw our support before we have practical assurance that these things will in the main continue would be a betrayal of the generation of islanders that we have stimulated and to whom we have held out great hopes without any corresponding advantage to ourselves or to anyone. Not to give them what is provided in this bill would likewise be a betrayal of the pledges and promises made on our behalf, because by their conduct of that which we have given to them to do they have shown themselves worthy and capable of doing as much more as this bill will give them to do."

That Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, when he speaks of the possibilities of a high state of civilization existing in the tropical climate and contrasts the living conditions there with those of the colder climates is well qualified to pass judgment is shown by the fact that he spent three years in South Dakota. Recently speaking of the productive power attainable in the Tropics General Gorgas said: "Given the same amount of labor in the Tropics as in the Dakotas, I am positive that it would produce many times the wealth of the North. It is only a question when this condition of superiority in productive capacity will induce English-speaking people to settle in tropical countries. The health problem is the only obstacle and it can be eliminated. It has been demonstrated that modern tropical sanitation not only protects men and women in those countries, but that with such protection they live as comfortably and healthfully as in the Northern states. Our work in the Canal Zone demonstrated that men can live and work and produce in as good health as anywhere in the world. Our Southern states, and notably Alabama, will see the time when the Gulf states, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and South America will be as dense with people as India. The only thing that impedes emigration to the Tropics now is sanitation. Could that be applied universally as it was in the Zone, undoubtedly a great stream of people would soon set toward the hot climates.

Asserting that there is a profound feeling of dissatisfaction, Lieut. Henry C. Coe, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., says that officers of the corps, those who do not care for rank or the mere privilege of appearing in uniform and receiving salutes, but who want service, regret the lack of opportunity afforded them for becoming trained medical officers. Dr. Coe is president of the Association of the M.R.C., New York State Division. A week under canvas with perfunctory half-hearted instruction, he says, does not appeal to earnest men, and he predicts that if something is not soon done to remedy this anomalous condition the members of the M.R.C. will throw up their commissions in disgust. He asks why the recently appointed members of the M.R.C. of the Navy are listed in the Navy Register, while the older reserve body of the Army is ignored and treated as if its members had no standing as commissioned officers. "How can we ever expect to be regarded as real members of the military establishment which does not officially recognize our existence?" he asks. Dr. Coe says it is humiliating to compare the status of the medical men of this Republic, in the matter of military connections, with the medical men in civil life in Germany, where each, student and professor alike, is not only ready but trained to take his proper place in the ranks. Last spring when there was a prospect of mobilization a circular from the Surgeon General asking whether the M.R.C. was ready for duty met with a prompt and gratifying response. This, if nothing else, says Dr. Coe in the Military Surgeon for December, ought to convince the authorities that the members want to do their full duty.

It is not only the Yankee sailor who has forsaken the sea. The British sailor is doing the same, according to the Boston Transcript. Scandinavians, miscellaneous Europeans and Asiatics more and more before the war were manning the British merchant navy, just as they are manning what few ships we have belonging to this country; and only the officering is now left to the English-speaking peoples. This process has become so marked in England that it has become a matter of national concern. There is another force at work which was recognized by the recent Sanitary Congress at Blackpool; that conditions of life afloat for the man before the mast were nothing more or less than those of a slum afloat, and a slum of such vilestness that it would not be tolerated a day if it existed on land. The economic pressure in England is sharp, but it is not sharp enough to force into such living conditions at sea that grade of British boys and youth who have the most to give to the strength of a merchant navy; and consequently England has been losing them into other occupations ashore.

"The matter of a warrant grade for the post non-commissioned staff should receive consideration," writes a non-commissioned officer of long service, "for it is a well known fact that there should be something for the members of this important branch of the Service to look forward to. Take into consideration that these men are required to pass a competitive examination before appointment, and the duties required of them after appointment, also the fact that while they are given increased rank the pay remains the same. In some cases it is smaller; take, for instance, a first sergeant who holds a qualification as an expert rifleman and who is appointed a quartermaster sergeant; his pay is reduced \$5 per month."

The government arsenal at Watervliet is being operated at maximum capacity for the first time since the Civil War, says a despatch from Albany, N.Y. About 700 mechanics are working night and day on rush orders for the Navy and coast defense. During the last few years many new arsenal buildings have been erected. A special electric plant is in operation. Work is being rushed on eighty 3-inch field guns and orders are in for fifty 4 7.10-inch howitzers and a large number of 4-inch guns for the Navy. Several 14-inch guns, the largest pieces of arms the arsenal is making, are being manufactured and will be sent to the New York Navy Yard.



Secretary of War Garrison in a statement for the press said: "I desire to give publicity to certain facts, so that the truth may be known concerning a subject about which there are many prevalent and continuous rumors and reports. When this Government substituted the modern Springfield rifle in the Army for the Krag-Jorgensen rifle theretofore used it had on hand a large number of such Krag-Jorgensen rifles. These it sold, under certain regulations, to anyone applying therefor. During last summer many applications were made for these rifles, and with the approval of the President I determined that they should not be sold, believing it to be unwise to do so in view of the existing situation in Europe. Orders to this effect were given. Those orders have never been changed. Notwithstanding these facts and the lack of any basis whatever for a contrary belief, many persons, directly and indirectly, have brought to my attention reports and rumors that these rifles, owned by this Government, have been contracted for, are being contracted for, and some of the rumors going so far as to say that they are actually being delivered. There is no intention at present of altering the order refusing to sell these rifles. There is no truth in any statement that anyone has contracted with the Government to buy them or is in any position to deliver them. They will not at present be either sold or delivered, and all rumors and reports to the contrary are untrue." Secretary Garrison added that an inventory taken in the arsenals on Jan. 6 accounted for all of the 343,807 rifles as being in the arsenals where they were deposited with the exception of 1,152; of these seventy-one were in an arsenal not yet heard from and the remainder were in the Philippines. A cablegram had not yet been received from Manila as to rifles stored in the Philippines Department.

The Commissioner of Navigation in his annual report tells us that on June 30, 1914, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 26,943 vessels of 7,928,688 gross tons. On June 30, 1913, is comprised 27,070 vessels of 7,886,518 gross tons. During the past fiscal year 1,151 vessels of 316,250 gross tons were built and documented in the United States, compared with 1,475 vessels of 346,155 gross tons for the previous year. This slight decrease had not been anticipated. Forty-six vessels of 1,000 gross tons or upward built and documented during the year aggregate fifty-nine per cent. of the total construction of the United States. Of the 6,720 violations of law reported, 3,275 were reported by collectors of customs, of which number 1,325 were reported under appropriations referred to; 1,762 were reported by the motor boat Tarragon, which made a thorough inspection of the Atlantic coast from Key West, Fla., to Eastport, Me., visiting nearly every harbor, bay and sound along the coast and entering a number of the rivers. The Revenue Cutter Service reported 922 violations, the local inspectors of steam vessels 734, and the radio inspectors 27. The percentage of seamen who desert from American vessels is relatively small, and desertion has ceased to be so considerable a factor in American shipping as it was in the days of sailing vessels. The percentage of seamen who fail to report on board after having signed articles before shipping commissioners in ports of the United States, which was 3.07 per cent in 1906, was gradually reduced to 1.39 per cent. in 1914.

We are in receipt of a communication from the Imperial Russian Patriotic Society of Petrograd (St. Petersburg) announcing that in the wish to gratify the urgent need of help for the families of Russian soldiers killed on the battlefield the society has obtained a temporary issue of patriotic postage stamps, which are much larger and differ in design from the regular issues of one, three, seven and ten copek stamps. These stamps can be used for every purpose of the ordinary postage stamps and are offered to all purchasers of stamps in Russian post offices at an increase of one copek to the usual cost of an ordinary postage stamp. The revenue thus derived will be used to clothe, feed and educate the orphans and families of soldiers. Those interested in such stamps can get them from the Petrograd Post Office, or from the Patriotic Stamps Office, 29 Catherine Canal, Petrograd, Russia. The stamps, of which samples are enclosed with the society's communication, are very handsome. The one-copek shows a figure in medieval armor bearing sword and shield with emblazon of the Russian two-headed eagle. On the three-copek appears a soldier in modern uniform grasping the hand of a child. The seven-copek presents a woman in Russian headdress surrounded by a group of children, and the ten-copek a warrior on horseback spearing a dragon, much like the figures of St. George.

Only two football players of the Services get into the roll of honor published by the January Outing as representing the men whom the best coaches of the country have named as the stars of the gridiron in 1914. These two are of the Army team—Merillat, one of the ends, and Prichard, quarterback. Both were on the honor roll of 1913. Of the big universities Harvard, as befits the champions of the season, led with seven men on the roll, having a man in all the positions except center. Yale, Princeton, Illinois and Cornell were second, tied with four. Outing arrives at the eligibility of the men for a place in the list by noting that all were named as worthy of special mention by at least two prominent coaches. The list included both eastern and western colleges. An interesting feature of the table is the fact that Harvard has only two men on the roll who were starred in 1913, the same number as the Army, showing that the Cambridge aggregation developed new talent.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, says a report from Cape May, N.J., has leased about five miles of land bordering on Delaware Bay, extending from Cape May Point village to Fishing Creek village, on which it will test big guns. The portion of Delaware Bay over which the guns can range is only a few feet in depth. The few inhabitants are being provided for in other sections of Cape May.

"General Scott," says the New York Sun, "is the great pacificator of the Army. He is equally convincing with the red Indians, the head hunters of Eastern islands and the fighting Mexicans. Yet General Scott's triumphs of peace are never won by minimizing the power he represents."

## MILITARY DRILL V. COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

By Prof. Leon Cushing Prince.

The passing of another football season invites a reappraisal of the favorite college sport. Intercollegiate football is a full third of a century old, which is time enough to form an unbiased judgment of its alleged benefits and values. On every ground of morals, hygiene and practical utility the game must be condemned. In the first place, modern football is so highly developed as to be no longer suitable to the needs and powers of college students. It requires more time and energy than they can or ought to give to mere sport. Like pugilism since the days of the scientific Corbett, football has been refined by skill, but is no less dangerous and brutal. Alterations in the rules have failed to make it either safe or sane, and fatalities still continue in undiminished ratio. In the very nature of the game an inferior team works a physical hardship upon the players. Nor can the element of danger be removed as long as physical contact remains the distinguishing feature of the sport, and without physical contact the game would not be football. Thus not only does football furnish exercise to those who least require it, but the very nature of the game itself precludes the possibility of reform.

Whatever may have been the value of the game as played at Rugby in the days of Tom Brown, football is to-day essentially a professional sport. The college, whose mission was once to train young men for leadership through discipline and culture, finds its influence effaced by the vogue of professional sport; the gridiron bids the classroom to the rear, and the standards of the scholar surrender to the ideals of the prize ring. And what is said of football applies in measure to all varieties of specialized athletics. It was the common complaint of the British press that American triumphs at the Olympic games were no credit to the United States because they were won by professional athletes. Wherever sport becomes the source of livelihood the spectacle is corrupting. Physicians and pathologists agree that the physical descent of the crack athlete is much more rapid than that of the untrained man who exercises for health and pleasure, and is due to the deterioration of overdeveloped tissues in the sedentary occupations of later life.

But the object of the writer is not so much to disparage football as to advocate another mode of exercise to take the place of conventional athletic sports; a form of exercise in which all may share, not only the few who now monopolize the popular college game, but the many who profit nothing by specialized athletics, and which will benefit them all in ways and to an extent not approximated by any other method; a form of exercise which will develop qualities of mind and moral nature that make directly for success in life, and at the same time accomplish the purposes of patriotism.

Military training alone presents the double advantage of co-ordinate development. Moderation is naturally the special characteristic of military discipline. It brings no strain to bear upon a single set of muscles. The body is developed as a whole and the mind is kept occupied in close relation with the physical processes, while the habits of discipline and obedience, sense of duty, and devotion to the ideal of country which it inculcates would do far more for the young manhood of the nation than the unbridled spirit of sport with its riot of professionalism and its excesses of one-sided development.

Take, for example, the quality of punctuality, which is a virtue practically unknown to the undergraduate, who will keep a professor, a judge or a Governor waiting half an hour to meet an appointment of his own making. He will come to class five or ten minutes late with a trivial excuse, and will delay the entertainment of his hostess because he forgot to look at his watch. The Moseley Commission reported that they found children in the United States ruling the homes, and emphasized the imperative need of discipline in the public schools. College faculties have abdicated the throne of authority in favor of student "senates" and "self-governing" assemblies of undergraduates. No man is fit to govern who has never learned to obey. Compulsory military drill in school and college would remedy a serious defect in modern education.

Take another phase. There is nothing distinctively masculine in the quality or processes of American education. From earliest infancy our youth are reared, trained and schooled by and with persons of the gentler sex. Every social institution and every interest of life is feminized—newspapers, books, statutes, scholastic curricula, politics, government, religion and recreation. The study of military history and the daily systematic practice of exercises appertaining to the art of war would, to a great extent, obviate the warping, weakening and emotionalizing influence of female psychics. In Prussia, the nation which is foremost in civic, industrial and intellectual development, no boy is ever placed under the tutelage of women. More than any other state, the experience of Prussia also proves the benefits of compulsory military service. Under its exacting discipline the city youth becomes more vigorous and self-reliant, and the country lout returns to his peasant home a cleaner, brighter man. The value of this training far outweighs the economic losses involved in the temporary absence of these young men from vocational pursuits.

Lastly, the plan proposed would become ideal for the accomplishment of a national purpose of highest practical necessity—the formation of a splendid nucleus for a defensive force in the not improbable event of invasion. It is notorious that the United States is unprepared for war. Could we be assured of permanent peace this fact need perhaps occasion no concern. But we are no longer a hermit nation, protected by our isolation from the enmeshing nets of policy and outside the zone of international contentions. We have large political and commercial interests in two hemispheres, and ambitious and aggressive rivals in the close neighborhood of nations. As the art and science of war become more mechanical and exact it becomes less possible to place entire reliance on the rally of the citizen soldiery. It was to provide the means for increasing the military reserve of the nation, and in recognition of the high efficiency of educated men, that the War Department adopted, two years ago, the brilliant conception of Gen. Leonard Wood and instituted summer camps for the instruction of college students in military life and tactics. The expectation of the Department is that these specially trained young men will furnish commissioned officers of volunteers in the time of national emergency. Had the Government possessed an adequate corps of drill sergeants in 1861 it would not have taken McClellan a year to create the Army of the Potomac.

The adoption of a system of compulsory military training as an integral part of the curriculum of colleges and secondary schools need excite no pacifist apprehensions of "reeking tube and iron shard." The object sought is not the transformation of national character from peace-

able to warlike genius, but the rounded development of young men and boys under rational conditions and attractive forms, to the end that their labors may be fruitful in the days of peace, and that they may discharge their military duty to their country more efficiently in the day when it shall stand in need of their devotion.

## INDUSTRIAL MANAGERS OF NAVY YARDS.

In accordance with the decision of the Navy Department to appoint industrial managers at certain of the navy yards, Secretary Daniels on Jan. 8 designated Naval Constr. L. S. Adams industrial manager at Portsmouth, N.H. The industrial system contemplates the separation of the strictly military from the industrial functions of naval stations. As heretofore, the commandant, a line officer, is in command of the station and in direct charge of all military features. The industrial manager, who is either a naval constructor or an experienced engineer officer, assumes direct charge of all industrial work. The plan was first adopted at the New York Navy Yard, and under the direction of Capt. G. E. Burd, an engineer officer with long experience at the New York Yard, much progress has been accomplished in bettering the efficiency of the yard. Naval Constr. R. M. Watt was designated industrial manager at Norfolk, and assumed his new duties Jan. 11. Rear Admiral John R. Edwards has been made commandant at the Charleston Navy Yard. Naval Constr. H. T. Wright has been appointed industrial manager at New Orleans, and the appointment of Naval Constructor Adams to Portsmouth makes the fourth yard to be reorganized on the new basis. The assignment of naval constructors and engineer officers, who are restricted to shore duty, to these new and important offices makes it possible to retain industrial managers at a given yard, with which they have grown familiar, for an indefinite period. Line officers are necessarily seagoing officers. Their duty on shore is merely a temporary relief from sea duty, and line officers acting as commandants in charge of industrial as well as military work at naval stations are subject to frequent change. Some members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs at the recent hearings expressed the view that so many changes could not produce the best obtainable results, and that the organization of navy yards should resemble more closely that of our large private establishments.

At Portsmouth Naval Constructor Adams will have under his direction the building of submarine L-8, the first submarine to be built by the Navy Department at any of its yards. In this vessel and in submarine E-2 will be installed a set of Edison batteries, the first vessels in our Navy or any other navy to be equipped with this triumph of Mr. Edison's genius. These batteries have already been rigorously tested by the Department, and it is hoped a number of the unsatisfactory features of the lead battery will be eliminated by them. Mr. Edison contends that his battery is of better mechanical construction, and will, therefore, eliminate much of the cost and trouble caused by the renewals of present lead batteries, reducing proportionately the time required for the overhaul of submarines. The avoidance of chlorine gas is also claimed for the Edison battery, removing one of the most dreaded risks incident to submarine service.

In order to facilitate the best construction of submarines the Secretary will have Chief Constructor Taylor visit Portsmouth in order that he may personally confer with Naval Constructor Adams and push the work on the new submarine as rapidly as possible.

## HOW THE WAR IS UNIFYING AUSTRIA.

The former United States Consul General at Vienna, Charles Denby, who recently returned to this country after a long residence in Europe, has expressed himself since his return in a manner that leaves no doubt that the people of Austria-Hungary are solidly behind their government and that all the talk about the war being caused and carried on through the machinations of a "military clique" is the purest nonsense manufactured for no other purpose than to discredit military preparedness the world over, and thus to create a public sentiment which after the war may be counted on to limit armaments. As quoted in the Brooklyn Eagle of Jan. 3, Mr. Denby said:

"The attitude of the Austrian people at large toward the war is one of enthusiastic support. It has been said that if this war has had no other effect it has accomplished good in Austria by obliterating the distinction between the various elements of that country's population, viz., Czech, Italian, Magyar and Teuton. Representatives of these various races are now fighting in regiments side by side against the common enemy."

"The Austrian people regret the apparent anti-German attitude of the Americans, but they have deep-seated friendship for our country and are liberal-minded enough to interpret this hostility in the light of the influence of the British press and of the recognized closer relations of the American people with Great Britain than with Germany. Conditions in Vienna are as nearly normal as they could possibly be in the capital of a country engaged in a great war. Prices have not increased and food is plentiful. The alarming stories printed in America as to the prevalence of cholera in Austria are greatly exaggerated."

This testimony from an apparently impartial observer in view of the stories put afloat continually about Austria is very instructive. We have been told frequently that the disgust of the people with the "military clique that brought on the war" had made it evident that Austria was ready to abandon Germany and to conclude a separate peace with Russia. Now we find that the "military caste" in Austria, as in other countries, turns out to be a pure myth as a cause of the war and that this is a war of peoples, if there ever was one. Many gentlemen who had been counting on the improvement in human nature to abolish all armies and navies in a year or so have been so staggered at the display of racial passion in this great war that they cannot believe that the twentieth century moral character which they had been worshipping is guilty of what has happened and in their distress of mind they have blindly sought to place the blame elsewhere, even if they have had to create a fantastic figure out of their own imaginations for the purpose.

Again is military brotherhood, according to Mr. Denby, extending its beneficent influence of unification. It is doing in Austria in this war what it has done in other countries in time of peace. We have often called attention to the unification effected in Italy through the



influence of compulsory military training which brought widely separated and mutually suspicious elements of the population into close contact, with a consequent binding together of the different sections of the country. If this war shall do nothing else for Austria, it will do a tremendous work in developing Austrian nationalism should it continue to unify the diverse elements in the population. Mr. Denby is acquainted with conditions in countries torn by war as he was the secretary general of the provisional government established in 1900-02 by the Allied Powers for the district of Tientsin, China, where he became known to officers and men of our Army who took part in the relief expedition to Peking, and was foreign adviser to the Governor General of North China, 1902-5. He was appointed to the post at Vienna in 1909 and held it till recently.

#### THOROUGHNESS IN RIFLE TRAINING.

That the form, or technique, of holding the rifle for range work has received and is receiving only perfunctory attention is the conclusion of Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S. Marine Corps. He insists upon a thoroughness of training in holding that would cause delight to the most enthusiastic golf stylist intent upon acquiring the most approved follow-through. Although in every game of skill and in every manual art study of the position of the hands and body is imperative, in rifle shooting usually only a general explanation of a perfunctory character is given; that is, the shooter is allowed to take any position he thinks proper, which is the wrong one in nine cases out of ten, not entirely wrong, of course, but short of correctness in several points. This want of thoroughness naturally impairs his work. Motion pictures of each position show that there is a fixed form that gives maximum results, but this position is not in general the one the beginner will choose. In many cases it requires patience and skill in making this position seem natural and comfortable. The same trouble is noticeable in the playing of the piano or the violin. The beginner will attempt to play in a position that seems to him the easiest but is wrong. When he comes to master the correct form the first position he assumed will seem the unnatural and awkward one. "The small arms firing regulations do not cover the ground, and as carried out these regulations do not do all that they should." Consideration of the prone position convinces Captain McDougal of this. This is the most useful of all positions, and, although the hardest to teach, is generally left for the range. Drill grounds are usually dirty, and officers hesitate to give this drill when the men are in clean uniforms as it soils the clothes. Yet so important is this drill that it should be held ten minutes daily for at least a month preceding the range firing. The training should not be collective, but each individual should be taken in hand until the correct position is assumed each time.

None but the correct position should be permitted, no matter how hard the man may protest that he can do better in another position. This view of Captain McDougal is in direct opposition to the commonly held theory that the best way for men to shoot is in the way that comes natural to them. Men are allowed latitude in the prone position too often on the ground that their arms are too short or that they have rheumatism. They are allowed to shorten in and slide the left hand back under the balance. If persisted in, they could have easily taken the correct hold with their left hand out to the lower hand. The training in holding should be done until the correct position is the only comfortable one. Hours are spent in teaching the manual of arms, in direct contrast to the negligence in teaching holding. With a series of pictures in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute Captain McDougal shows the correct and the incorrect positions of holding for the prone position. Study of these pictures ought to do much to improve the training of rifle shots, and convince instructors of the truth of the contention of Harry Vardon, the famous British golfer, that time is never lost in mastering the rudiments until they become second nature, as the efficiency later more than offsets the apparent loss of time.

#### STATISTICS OF JAPAN'S ARMY.

The Journal of the Military Service Institution for January-February contains a translation by Lieut. L. H. Drennan, 4th Inf., and Major Henry Swift, Chaplain, U.S.A., retired, of an article from the *Revue Militaire des Armees Etrangères* on the Japanese army, from which we take the statistics which follow:

According to all accounts the Japanese General Staff mobilized in the war with Russia about 860,000 men in place of the maximum of 300,000 generally estimated. The total effective strength with the colors at the close of the war was about 600,000, of which 440,000 were combatants.

There were created during the course of operations four new active divisions, numbered thirteen to sixteen, with two divisions and sixteen brigades of reserves.

The losses during the course of the war were the following, in round numbers: Killed, 47,500; died of wounds, 11,500; died of disease, 27,200; total, 86,200. Of a total of 240,000 wounded, 30,000 were left crippled or invalids.

The financial effort necessary to be made to support the troops in the field and to organize new troops was enormous. The fact that it was done without hopelessly crippling Japan is a lesson that ought not to be forgotten. The financial resources of Japan were quite limited. We considered Japan, for that reason if for no other, incapable of a prolonged struggle. The victory, in giving her credit, created for her all the resources that she lacked before.

The total expense of the war in the military and naval departments came to 1,598,472,538 yen.\*

The national debt at the end of 1903 was 561,569,000 yen. At the end of 1906, after the settlement of the war expenses, it had risen to 2,154,008,000 yen.

Out of a general budget for 1912-13 of 575,976,995 yen the war appropriation came to 132,813,114 yen, as follows: Ordinary appropriations, 76,790,438 yen; extraordinary appropriations, 16,660,192 yen; special for arsenals, 27,075,501 yen; supplementary appropriations, 2,434,500 yen; miscellaneous expenses, 9,852,483 yen.

This budget calls for no special remark. As things stand, it may be considered as the normal budget of the Japanese army, maintained on the footing of the reorganization of 1907; taking account of the expenses

of the corresponding financial plan, as before given, which extends up to 1920.

The project of the Minister of War was very unpopular in the country, in spite of "national necessities" and the approval of the (late) glorious Emperor invoked in its behalf. It met a determined opposition on the part of the Prime Minister, and more yet from the Lower Chamber. It encountered a series of political and parliamentary rebuffs, after which the propositions of the War Department had to be abandoned. Not only were the increases asked for rejected, but the war budget was decreased a considerable amount—9,878,909 yen, while there was a total decrease on the budget of 27,763,192 yen.

The war budget for 1913-14, thus modified, came to only 135,550,363 yen, as follows: Ordinary appropriations, 75,688,341 yen; extraordinary appropriations, 13,633,215 yen; for arsenals, 30,016,610 yen; supplementary appropriation, 7,044,300 yen; miscellaneous expenses, 9,167,897 yen.

The increase of the military forces of Japan, as far as concerns, at least, the number of active units, has actually come to a halt. How long will this last? It is difficult to say with any degree of certainty. However, it seems that it ought to be a very short halt. It seems possible, if not probable, that in the next budget of 1914-15 the project of two divisions, or at least a part of them, will be considered. In fact, the work for a commission of "administrative reform," charged with a study of economies realizable in the budget, will have found the means for diminishing the expense of 181,000,000 francs in reducing the fiscal charges. It is probable that a part of this saving will be devoted to a new expansion of the army and navy.

#### A PLAN OF MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

Major Charles E. Lydecker, a former officer of the 7th New York and one of long experience, who knows thoroughly the capabilities and limitations of the National Guard, has just prepared a paper giving a plan of Militia organization, which seems to be one of excellent merit. Major Lydecker says: "It is desirable that there should be inculcated as a part of the education of all citizens the elementary knowledge of a soldier, that everyone entitled to vote should appreciate the privilege and duty to be an element of patriotic aid, a defense in time of need; that the state should exact some duties, however slight, which recognize these as a part of the social and political life of the people, and that the abler and better educated men of the state should be encouraged to go on toward acquiring accomplishments which would enable them to become officers."

"The following is a plan which admits of use in every state of the Union, and if put into operation would gradually bring our country into a position to summon in orderly fashion an army large enough to inspire confidence in its defensive value."

"The state should be divided into military districts. A Commissioner of Militia should be appointed, whose duty would be to enroll all male citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, exempting or excepting all those who are not liable to military duty as now provided by law."

Major Lydecker gives a sample of card record to be kept of enrolments, and then goes on to say: "Those who enter the Organized Militia, the Regular Service, or who are engaged in the navigation of the rivers, waters or lakes or the high seas or are at colleges should be separately classified and should be exempt from the exactions placed upon all others liable to Militia service, while so engaged, and when honorably discharged from Militia, Regular or other such service they should be subject to duties of the Third Reserve, as herein described, or if not honorably discharged and return to permanent residence they should be enrolled according to age in either reserve." After describing the manner of enrolling Major Lydecker says:

"Each person enrolled, omitting those in the Organized Militia or otherwise separately classified as above, should be assigned to provisional companies, according to age, as follows: Those between eighteen and twenty-five years of age to companies called First Reserve; those between twenty-six and thirty-five years of age to companies called Second Reserve; those between thirty-six and forty-five years, to companies called Third Reserve."

It should be the duty of those enrolled in the First Reserve to attend for inspection and examination or report not less than six times in the year. Those so enrolled in the Second Reserve should report as above not less than three times in the year. Those so enrolled in the Third Reserve should report as above not less than once each year. Practice with the rifle should be such as the state would provide either on ranges or in armories. The organization of companies should be made as full and complete as conditions require, and companies might be changed from time to time as the Commissioner of Militia should find expedient, and officers of the Regular Service or of the Organized Militia could be detailed to command and instruct such or any companies on any occasions of assembly or camp duty which might at any time be provided.

Every man enrolled as above should be graded each year upon an efficiency schedule in four or more of the following details: Set up and bearing; general school education; mechanical accomplishments; technical training; military drill and tactics; rifle shooting; seamanship; navigation; signaling and telegraphy; and motors.

Nothing in the enrolment of the Militia would in any way qualify or affect the Organized Militia of the state or of the United States. Duty in the Organized Militia would terminate all exactions in the enrolled Militia for the time being, and all persons would be free to enlist in the Organized Militia at any time.

The Commissioner of Militia would become really a Commissioner of Education in military affairs, and as such, in New York, a coadjutor of the regents of the university and the Commissioner of Education in the training of the people in practical affairs.

He should have power and authority under the direction of the Governor and the Senate to bring all classes into the category of intelligent and patriotic helpers toward national unity and national security. The labor classes would be in the same classification as all other classes, with equal opportunity, and there is nothing in this plan of organization to create a military overlordship, inasmuch as nearly everything in the way of duty is voluntary.

Nothing herein contained would interfere with the proposal of the Major General Commanding the Division of the New York Organized Militia to pursue the plan of making officers; on the contrary, it would supply the material for officers. Under the law of Congress and

the law of the state now in force all those between eighteen and forty-five years of age are the Militia of the land, and if able-bodied liable to call. There is nothing revolutionary about this plan; it makes practical what is now theoretical, that which once was the law and was allowed to fall into disuse and neglect because the educational principles of the people were not developed.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A big air raid was made by fourteen German armored Aviatik biplanes on Dunkirk, Belgium, on Jan. 11. In all fifty bombs were dropped, it is reported. In Malo-Bains five persons were killed and in Dunkirk one. The latter was a medical orderly who had come to see his brother for the first time since the beginning of the war. Just as he was embracing his brother a bomb fell which destroyed the café near the docks where they were, and the orderly was killed in the arms, of his brother, who was unhurt. At St. Pol several people were killed, but there is no official statement as to the number and it is impossible to give exact figures. It is even said that four persons were killed at Adinkerke, six miles away. Two of the German air machines were brought down by gunfire, one near the flying ground outside Dunkirk and another near Wulpen, twenty miles toward the German lines, to the north of Furnes. The absence of a large number of French aeroplanes from Dunkirk was thought to be known to the Germans. One French machine went up against the host of Germans, but six of the latter immediately set themselves to surround it and the French machine had to come down.

Vienna despatches officially announced on Jan. 11 that the French dreadnought Courbet, which was torpedoed by the Austrian submarine 12, collided afterward with the battleship Jean Bart and sank. The Vienna announcement says that the French government has tried to conceal the disaster, but claims to have official information that the Courbet was a total loss. The Austrian official statement declares that the Jean Bart suffered so much damage in the collision that she had been docked at Malta for repairs. This is the first claim made by Austria of a naval success. The loss of the Courbet, if the Austrian claims are correct, is a serious one, as she was one of the best warships of the French navy. The Courbet was built in 1913 at Brest, was 541 feet long, with a displacement of 23,096 tons, and had a speed of twenty knots. Her armament was 12-inch guns, with a secondary battery of twenty-two 5.5-inch and four 3-pounders. She carried a crew of 941 men.

The German protected cruiser Koenigsberg, which was bottled up in a river on the East coast of Africa in October, 1914, by a British warship, has been finally sunk, according to a despatch received at London, Jan. 11. The despatch says that Captain Willet, commander of one of the British blockading vessels, made the announcement that an aeroplane was sent to get the range of the Koenigsberg, which lay in shallow water up the river being hidden by trees, from warships outside. When the range was obtained the blockading vessels began a bombardment. The fifth day after the Koenigsberg was chased up the river a shell which struck her did vital damage. The Koenigsberg was a third class protected cruiser of 3,400 tons, carrying ten 4.1-inch guns and eight 2.1-inch guns. Her speed was 23.5 knots.

The former British collier Farn, which now flies the German flag, arrived at San Juan, P.R., Jan. 12, in command of a lieutenant of the German cruiser Karlsruhe. Her crew consisted of fourteen Germans and twenty-two Chinamen. The Farn was in distress and put into San Juan for provisions. The customs and immigration authorities have cabled Washington for instructions. The Farn, from Barry, Wales, with a cargo of coal for Montevideo, was captured in the Atlantic by the Karlsruhe in October last.

Japanese cruisers continue to be active along the coast of Peru seeking the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The latest reports received at Lima say that the Japanese armored cruiser Asama went into the port of Payta, Peru, Jan. 11, took on provisions and left the same afternoon.

The German auxiliary cruiser Otavi has been interned at Las Palmas, Canary Islands. The Otavi arrived at Las Palmas on Jan. 5. It is likely that she was used by the cruiser Karlsruhe as a supply ship.

According to the United Service Magazine of London, England, the following vessels are shown in the November British Navy List, 1914, as being additional to the ordinary establishment of the service: Ships of the Royal Indian Marine, now serving with the Royal Navy, 6; merchant vessels commissioned as H.M. ships, 31; fishery cruisers for special service, 6; tugs employed on special service, 6; hospital ships, 9; mercantile fleet auxiliaries, 35; auxiliary small craft, 517.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, of the British navy, in a letter to the press of London Jan. 13 discusses the loss of the battleship Formidable, which was destroyed recently in the English Channel by a German submarine. "The ship was lost," says Lord Charles, "under conditions the repetition of which, after the losses of the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue, we thought impossible. In both cases heavy ships were sent into waters infested with submarines without the protection of torpedo-boat destroyers, which are the natural defense against the submarine. The efficacy of the destroyer is shown by the fact that submarines are unable to injure the British squadron off the Belgian coast. It is unpardonable that officers and men should be thus gratuitously exposed to conditions under which they are sent to the bottom without a shot being fired."

Previous to the latest exploits of the Germans in sinking the British battleship Formidable the London United Service Gazette said: "As experience is gained by the other side in handling under-water vessels, it becomes more and more difficult to circumscribe the operations of the largest of this kind of craft, which have a radius of action exceeding 2,000 miles. The Germans are getting much experience at this kind of work and are profiting by it. They are learning the new game of hide and seek on the bottom of the ocean very well indeed, and are able to elude our surface patrols by resting on the bed of the ocean during the daylight and moving about during the darkness. The nights are long and the days short, and everything is in their favor, so that altogether their success is not surprising. Neither are the channel waters too broad to be dragged during the day by a numerous patrol of small craft with a view to discovering the whereabouts of the submarines resting on the bottom, and systematic search may presently net and destroy the German vessels which at present take refuge in this kind of concealment during the daylight

\*According to a ministerial declaration made to the Japanese Parliament, the average expense of maintenance during the last war, per soldier per day, was about 2.75 francs (\$.55).



hours. Means will certainly be found to frustrate their designs in any case."

An account by the "eyewitness" of the British headquarters staff at the front, dated Jan. 8, mentions a continued and exceptionally heavy rainfall in the fighting zone. The Germans in some places, he says, have attempted to pump the water from their trenches into those of the British, but owing to the flat ground have been unsuccessful. The problem of how to get rid of the water is engaging both sides. The following reference is made to artillery: "The experiences of this war have caused many profound modifications of theories previously held, but no factor, perhaps, was so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired from guns and howitzers. At the opening of the war the Allies were inferior to the enemy in this respect. This inferiority has since been made good. The successes of the Japanese at Port Arthur gave an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field as well as against field intrenchments has come as a complete surprise. Artillery has assumed an importance greater probably than it ever before possessed and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon. For the last hundred years, as used against troops, field artillery generally has been depended upon to create a moral effect rather than great material result. It has been reserved for this war to prove it to be the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance. The Allies' artillery is gradually assuming superiority over the German, a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive."

At a special session of the British House of Lords on Jan. 8 Viscount Haldane, the Lord High Chancellor, told the Peers that English experts had devised a gun which would rival the great German mortar. "We are fighting for nothing else than the life of the nation," he said, "in circumstances which make it the duty of every man to put everything he possesses and values most into the scale for success." As to the suggestion of compulsory service, Lord Haldane said he thought this was a bad thing, although in the time of a grave national necessity it might be necessary to resort to it. That time, however, had not yet come, and the government could not adopt such a system without the gravest considerations. The Marquis of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal, supported the statement that the government had not regarded compulsory service within the present viewpoint, but was bearing it in mind as a possibility. Lord Lucas, representing the War Office, informed the House that Lord Kitchener was entirely satisfied with the progress of recruiting.

The Japanese bombardment of Tsingtau is described by a British officer of marines as a wonderful sight, and the Japanese shooting as magnificent. "With one of the first shells they set fire to enormous oil tanks, which made a tremendous blaze, and then they started on the forts and redoubts. Every shell seemed to find the mark, and now that one can actually see the shell marks most people think that the shooting was probably the best that has ever been seen. There is hardly a stick left in the forts and redoubts—concrete platforms, trenches, guns and barbed wire entanglements blown to atoms. The bombardment continued for a week, and during that time the Japanese and the British dug trenches till they were right up to and half round the German forts; then the square heads put up the white flag when they saw a chance of getting a bayonet stuck in them. There is no doubt the Japanese are wonderful soldiers."

The great works of Benz and Company, in Mannheim, on the Rhine, are weekly sending out between eighty and 100 motor cars of a big, high-speed type, many of which are armored. It is believed that these works will have to reduce the manufacture of motor cars considerably in some months' time owing to scarcity of tires.

A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, writing from the Franco-Belgian border, gives a thrilling account of a battle in the clouds between German and French aeroplanes, the end of which took place at an altitude of 9,000 feet and resulted in the death of a German aviator. The battle was in connection with the aero raid on Dunkirk by German airships, which dropped thirty bombs on the French city.

Replying to the report of the French committee which investigated certain alleged charges against Germany, a despatch from Berlin says: "This French statement is an unbroken series of slanders with no other intention than to create hatred against the German people." Continuing, it complains that the French report is lacking in details, and declares that German military commanders always have maintained discipline among their troops and observed all the rules of warfare. In conclusion, the despatch promises that specific charges will be investigated and the results made public.

An invention by Major Kopenhagne for making troops invisible to an observer before or above them is being considered by the French General Staff, according to L'Information of Paris. The invention has been submitted after trials beginning in April, 1913, at Saint Cyr. It is stated that on trial the new method made twenty-five French soldiers on an open field so invisible that an aviator circulating over the field at a height of a thousand feet had to report at the end of twenty-four minutes' search he could not locate them.

Dr. A. Fraenkel, an Austrian surgeon whose conclusions appear in the Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, states a series of facts to show that no rule can be laid down as to primary and secondary operations, and every case has to be decided for itself. As a result of his observations he concludes that the present war has taught us nothing new in war surgery and that probably the best plan is to interfere as little as possible.

The Keystone Steel and Wire Company of Peoria, Ill., according to its president, William C. Collins, rejected "for reasons of neutrality" an order for the manufacture of 100,000 steel arrows, intended to be dropped from French military aeroplanes. The New York Sun quotes Mr. Collins as saying that the contract as submitted by Georges Laloges, of the Quai des Chartrons, Bordeaux, an agent of the French government, called for the payment of twenty-five cents an arrow, or \$25,000 in all. Other orders for arrows were promised as a reward for haste in the manufacture of the first consignment. The specifications described the implement as an arrow seven or eight inches long. It was heavy at the head and needle tipped. The head was conical and grooved, swivel fashion. The upper end of the dart also was deeply grooved, but these were straight, running the length of the shaft, in order to give it what was termed a "feather tip." The shaft was not larger than a pencil and was milled out of high grade steel, but bore no marks of identification. It was assumed that the sample was the work of some French plant, as it did not much resemble American steel.

#### VALUE OF BIG GUN SHIPS.

Interesting deductions made from the battle off the coast of Chile on Nov. 1, where the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk by the German squadron under Admiral von Spee, and the later battle off the Falklands, when British warships under Admiral Sturdee sunk four out of five of von Spee's ships, appear in the London Engineer of Dec. 18. As already pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the Engineer reaches the conclusion that it is the big gun power and speed that has told thus far in naval duels. The Engineer says, in part:

"Little by little, as one naval action follows another, light is being thrown on the various war problems that have been discussed in times of peace. A few big facts are beginning to stand out and the lesser fry are gradually taking their proper place in the picture. Early events, notably the loss of the three cruisers, gave undue weight to the submarine. For a time it seemed that Admiral Bacon's theories were about to be justified. Then came the unfortunate action off Chile, followed by the glorious one off the Falklands. The destruction of the Emden by the Sydney is another case in point. The Sydney's guns overbore the small pieces of the Emden. In not one of these actions were submarines engaged, and it is safe to say that had such vessels accompanied the ships of either Power they could not have been used. All three actions were decided by gun power and by gun power alone; the torpedo had nothing to do with it. If these may be taken as small examples of what a general engagement would be like it would be almost safe to conclude that it is unnecessary for first class ships to burden themselves with torpedoes. Their proper weapon is the gun, and the gun can do what the torpedo never can do. The evidence in favor of the gun is overwhelming. Given the fact that two ships can get within range of each other, that which is able to throw the biggest shell will win. Smaller guns, even 6-inch, seem to be of little importance, where bigger pieces come into play, and we shall have to revise all our old theories about the value of weight of metal in a broadside. Thus Sir Philip Watt's design of the Dreadnought is fully justified. A dreadnought should be able to fight an action without firing anything less than her main armament. Her big guns would destroy her opponent without any help from the secondary pieces. It is caliber that counts, and in estimating the value of fighting ships in the future we shall have to consider the primary armament only. Whether the smaller pieces will be useful for the repulsion of mosquito attacks from destroyers and similar light vessels remains to be seen. It is one of the things that war has yet to teach us. So far, in the only two actions of importance in this connection the smaller vessels have been told to clear off as quickly as possible and leave the contention to the big ships. Small vessels have not made a concerted action on a big ship and the light guns have not been tried on the particular duty for which they were intended. It must, however, be observed that if two battleships engage they can so pound each other with their huge shells that there is little probability of a 6-inch gun being left available for service even after a brief engagement. In all likelihood one or other of the vessels would be knocked out and set on fire and, if not sunk, would be at the mercy of any smaller craft that chose to give her the *coup de grace*. The conflagration caused by shell is a matter of much moment, of which we expect to hear a great deal when the war is over. Everything points in the same direction; the big gun—that is a gun bigger than anything your opponent has—is master of the situation. An extraordinarily interesting question with respect to armor is raised by both actions. In both cases the superior force received no damage worth mentioning. Some ships were not struck at all. On the other hand, the armor on the weaker force gave it no advantage. We can say no more than that it may have delayed its fate. Hence we have the problem, given superior gun power and speed, can we dispense with such armor? In other words, can the cruiser always take the place of the battleship? We have not yet the material to answer that question."

"We do not see any escape from the deduction to which the brief consideration of these two actions leads, and we do not want to escape from it, for it is comforting to know that the theories on which our navy has been reborn are being justified. Where weight of big shell per broadside is the basis of comparison we need fear no rival. What happened in small off the Falklands would happen in big in the North Sea if the German fleet should be driven out of its stronghold to fight. It could not risk a direct action with our far more powerful guns, and would attempt to take to flight, as the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau did, with the intention that those vessels which escaped might harass our trade. In a running fight we should have the same superiority as in a set action. Against our thirteen-point-fives and fifteens Germany could bring only elevens and twelves unless the Germany mystery ship 'T' with her reputed eight fifteens is ready for sea. German tacticians have known this ever since their first surprise at finding our fleet ready for war, and they are doubly convinced of it since they have studied the results of their own and of our successful actions. The secret of sea power, numbers apart, is big guns, and lots of them, on fast ships."

#### MOTOR VEHICLES IN THE WAR.

Discussing the use of motor vehicles in the present war the Scientific American says that while in Great Britain the government has not quite the same power to commandeer touring cars for the army as the Continental governments have, the Royal Automobile Club and its affiliated organizations have placed at the disposal of the government about 15,000 touring cars, with drivers or owner-drivers. The British government itself has "impressed" somewhere near 6,000 motor trucks and has converted about 800 touring cars into armored cars by means of enclosing the car in thin steel shields. In addition to strictly military vehicles, the government has received from private sources more than five hundred well equipped ambulances.

In the case of France and Germany, the motor buses and interurban motor passenger coaches have proved of tremendous value. Germany has an extensive system of passenger coach transportation run under the jurisdiction of the post office "mail coaches." More than 3,000 of these sturdy and capacious vehicles have been transformed into military vehicles, especially for meat transport to the front. The same must be said of the

French buses, long lines of which may be seen at all times several miles behind the battle front.

The military authorities foresaw the great service of power wagons in war, and endeavored to have all the power wagon trucks built according to standard regulations laid out by the War Department. The Paris auto buses since the war broke out have entirely disappeared from the city and have been enrolled in the carefully planned service for supplying provisions to the army on the field. No less than 1,100 buses were thus available. About 900 of them were taken for the transportation of fresh meat. The remainder, about 200, are designed for the transport of troops, either to help out the railroad or where railroad facilities cannot be had. For rapid maneuvers a considerable number of troops can be instantly sent to a certain point of the battle.

In transporting food supplies for the troops, especially quarters of beef, the present organization is excellent. Large troops of cattle follow the armies, convoyed by soldiers. A suitable place is selected along the route and improvised abattoirs are installed, where the mobilized butchers are at work slaughtering cattle and cutting up the beef in quarters. The autobuses receive the meat, then start off to a point lying nearest the battlefield. Here the meat is changed over to covered army horse wagons of light build, and these are able to reach the rear of the fighting line; then the army cooks receive it and proceed to prepare the rations.

Motor convoys are miles in the rear of the battle line, as far beyond the range of heavy artillery fire as possible. Connection with the firing line is maintained by telephone and by motorcycle despatch riders. Each regiment has one or two such despatch riders ready at all times.

The motor ambulances, in the case of the French armies, go back to cities in which facilities for the treatment of the wounded can be found, while in the case of the German armies well equipped hospital trains of twenty-five to thirty coaches wait at some convenient gathering point behind the battle line, to which point the motor ambulances carry their loads.

One of the surprises of the British expeditionary forces has been the excellent showing of the fleet of 110 Foden steam trucks as heavy tractors. For slow haulage of three and more trailers, of heavy artillery and as repair wagons with complete electrical equipment these steam trucks have given invaluable service. They burn small anthracite coal as well as crude oil and kerosene. There are also about eighty other steam trucks, of four different makes, in use behind the battle lines. For slow, heavy tractor work the steamers are preferred to the fifty and one hundred horsepower gasoline trucks. Generally a complete fleet of steam wagons consists of about thirty vehicles, including a few trailers, a repair wagon, a 1,000-gallon water tank wagon, stores and equipment sufficient to make the entire fleet self-sustaining for six months. The personnel consists of one officer, sixteen non-commissioned officers, sixty drivers, five mechanics, two boiler-makers, two smiths, two wheelwrights, two motorcycle orderlies and one cook.

Except on the fast cars used by the officers, pneumatic tires are strictly tabooed because of the immense trouble caused by bullets or shrapnel penetrating the pneumatic. On some of the British armored cars twin pneumatics are used on the rear wheels, but in the majority solid tires have been mounted. In one of the despatches sent by General French emphasis is laid on the necessity of having spare tires for all sizes of wheels. A whole fleet of trucks had to be abandoned because there were no extra tires.

Among special types of vehicles employed are a number of 200 horsepower motor plows which dig trenches three feet deep faster than a hundred men can dig them with spades. Huge steam tractors with roller wheels for smoothing roads are used for pulling the heaviest weights, while caterpillar tractors, of the type made in Iowa and Illinois, pull the heaviest siege guns. Searchlight wagons are used extensively; powerful trucks equipped with electric dynamos for charging wire entanglements; aeroplane towing and repair wagons; small mail delivery wagons on the German side; light four-wheelers on the side of the Allies.

Military tactics to-day, says this article in conclusion, may be said to rely pre-eminently on the motor and its speed. Attacks reaching forward at the rate of thirty miles a day are no novelty in 1915. Retreats, in complete order, at a speed of fifty miles a day would have been called impossible twenty years ago. The motor car has revolutionized warfare.

#### VALUE OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES.

In the opinion of Colonel Swinton, of the British army, who sends the official matter for publication from the headquarters of General French, "experiences in this war have caused many profound modifications of theories commonly held before it began, but no factor was so underestimated as the effect of high explosive projectiles fired by guns and howitzers." Colonel Swinton, who makes this statement in a report from the front dated Jan. 8, 1915, then goes on to say: "The opening of the war found the Allies in a position of inferiority to the enemy in this respect—an inferiority which, however, has since been made good, and the Germans are now experiencing to a far greater extent than before the devastating effects of these missiles. The success of the Japanese at Port Arthur had given an inkling of the potentialities of the heavy howitzer when employed against permanent fortifications, but the decisive effect of high explosives against troops in the field, in well concealed intrenchments, has come as a complete surprise."

"The gunner, and more especially the garrison gunner, has come into his own, for this arm of the service has assumed importance greater probably than it has ever before possessed, and certainly greater than it has known since the time of Napoleon, who, an artillery officer himself, placed great reliance on the moral and material effect of the fire of massed batteries concentrated against that section of the enemy's line which it was his intention to break. But for the last hundred years against troops in the field, artillery has been, generally speaking, depended upon to create a moral effect rather than to achieve any great material result, and it has been reserved for this war to prove that it is the chief agent in destroying the enemy's power of resistance."

"It is extremely hard to conceal the position of trenches from aerial observers, and once their position is disclosed to the gunners and the exact range obtained it is not long before whole lengths of trenches will be blown in and entanglements and every form of obstacle, however ingenious, swept away. That the moral effect is very great is shown by written and verbal evidence from prisoners who lately have been captured. The Allied artillery is gradually assuming a superiority over the



German—a factor of great importance in the prosecution of our general offensive."

#### CHRISTMAS MENUS.

From Madison Barracks, N.Y., where the headquarters of the 3d U.S. Infantry, the 2d and 3d Battalions, and machine-gun company of that regiment are on duty we have received Christmas menus from the band, machine-gun company, Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 3d Inf., and also the post hospital. All the menus show a choice variety of tempting eatables, and some of the menus are printed in quite an elaborate form. Company K, for example, has an artistic green cover for its menu with old Santa Claus shown in silver relief, sitting in a sleigh loaded with toys and driving a reindeer over a snow-clad road flanked by a pine forest. A photograph of the company is inside and shows a good looking soldierly group. A short history of the company is also given. Company G has a menu card which measures twelve and one-half inches by ten, and the inside contains a photo of the company, which is additional evidence that the 3d is not lacking in handsome looking men. The machine-gun company and Companies F, H, I and M, and the post hospital also have quite elaborate menu cards. Those of Companies H and M have photos of the company which, in their make-up, rival those shown of K and G.

The menu card of Company M, in addition to the photo of the company, has a picture of the shield known as the Fennessy Memorial Trophy, the gift of the competitors, range officers and scorers at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1913, to the 3d U.S. Infantry in memory of Corp. Mike Fennessy, Co. M, 3d Inf., for inter-company competition in rifle practice. A photo of "Jack," a handsome hound, the mascot of the company, is also given.

The rosters of the several units as given in the menus include the following:

Company E.—First Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d Inf., D.S.; 1st Lieut. Sherburne Whipple, commanding company; 2d Lieut. Dana Palmer, 3d Inf.; 1st Sergt. John A. Schweitzer, Q.M. Sergt. Harry O. Johnson, Sergts. Cornelius B. Case, Patrick Conway, Francis Smith and Elbert Strong.

Company F.—First Lieut. George K. Wilson, commanding; 1st Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, Sergts. Joseph Tieman, Warren C. Bowlsby, William Gibson, Luther Ward and James H. Coram.

Company G.—Capt. Edwin S. Hartshorn, commanding company; 1st Lieut. George K. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Allen R. Kimball, 1st Sergt. Albert S. Johnson, Q.M. and Mess Sergt. John R. Callahan, Q.M. Sergt. Daniel Doicu, headquarter company, 3d Inf.; Sergts. Hans Ottzenn, Claude B. Neidholt, Aladisto Mondies and Ernest Wood.

Company I.—Capt. Frank C. Bolles, 3d Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Hyard Snead, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. John N. Smith, jr., 3d Inf.; 1st Sergt. William E. Weltmer, Q.M. Sergt. Harold H. Hughes; Sergts. Robert E. Tillman, Arthur Bible, Colin White and Lloyd M. Hughes.

Company K.—Capt. John H. Hughes, 2d Lieut. Fredric V. Hemenway, 1st Sergt. John C. Cody, Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Gatties, Sergts. John Johnson, Charles I. Hope and Fred A. Rivers.

Company L.—Capt. Hugh D. Wise, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Sherburne Whipple and 2d Lieut. James L. Frink, 1st Sergeant Jensen, Q.M. Sergeant Christensen, Sergeants Allen, Feight, Dunham and Wolff.

Company H.—Capt. Edward T. Hartmann, commanding company; 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 2d Lieut. Charles D. Hartmann, 1st Sergt. Martin Griffin, Q.M. and Mess Sergt. Charles E. Swanson, Sergts. John F. Kaiser, George L. Canuel, William L. Pitts, John Moran and Gustaf Streets.

Company M.—Capt. John W. Barker (military observer with the armies in France); 1st Lieut. John J. Burleigh, commanding company; 2d Lieut. William E. Brougher, 1st Sergt. George Smith, Q.M. Sergt. Donald McDonald, Sergts. Joseph Frances, Charles T. Everett, Robert McCormack and John Frawley.

Hospital Corps.—Major Perry L. Boyer and Capt. Edgar C. Jones, M.C.; Sergts. 1st Class Richard T. Edward, William S. Washburn and Oscar B. Poindexter, H.C.

An artistic Christmas menu card was issued from the U.S.S. Michigan, Capt. Albert P. Niblack, at Philadelphia. A pretty winter sleighing scene appears on the first page, with the words, "The Season's Greetings, U.S.S. Michigan," in gilt letters beneath. The musical program of seven numbers by Bandmaster F. Hupe is given, and the menu prepared under the direction of Chief Commissary Steward E. J. Wicks was as follows: Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, oyster dressing, giblet gravy; celery, creamed cauliflower, asparagus, candied sweet potatoes; roast fresh ham; sweet pickles; mince pie, pumpkin pie, ice cream, cake; oranges, bananas, apples, mixed nuts, raisins; cigars and coffee.

From Battery B, 1st U.S. Field Artillery, on duty at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, we have received a card giving the following Christmas menu: Olives, pickles, celery; Papaya cocktail; puree of tomato soup, oyster crackers; roast turkey, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; potatoes à la Schubert; Primo beer; fruit salad; mayonnaise dressing; plum pudding, brandy sauce; fruit, mixed nuts, cigars and cigarettes. The roster of the company includes the following: Capt. P. D. Glassford, 1st Lieut. H. E. Marr, 2d Lieut. L. A. Beard, 2d Lieut. W. F. Winton, 1st Sergt. Matthew J. Isaac, Q.M. Sergt. John Langer, Sth. Sergt. E. C. Stoll.

#### MEETING OF ILLINOIS MILITARY SURGEONS.

The Association of Military Surgeons of the State of Illinois held its annual meeting concurrently with that of the Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve Association on board the Illinois Naval Reserve S.S. Commodore, at Chicago, Dec. 28, 1914. In the absence of the President, Major Thomas C. McCord, M.C., Ill. N.G., assigned 4th Infantry, the chair was taken by Major Thomas J. Sullivan, M.C., Ill. N.G., assigned 7th Infantry.

After remarks by the chairman, by Major James M. Phalen, M.C., U.S.A., inspector-instructor for the sanitary troops of the district, and by Lieut. Col. Jacob Frank, Surgeon General of Illinois, the following officers were elected: President, Lieut. Col. Jacob Frank, Chicago, Surgeon General of Illinois; vice president, Capt. Arthur F. Wilhelm, M.C., Ill. N.G., assigned 5th Infantry; the secretary-treasurer, Brig. Gen. Samuel C. Stanton, M.C., Ill. N.G., retired, was re-elected. In the evening the Surgeon General entertained the members of the Association at dinner at the Red Star Inn.

#### PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the transport Sherman, sailing from San Francisco Jan. 5, 1915:

For Honolulu—Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser, U.S.A., wife and son; Capt. R. E. Longan, 25th Inf.; Capt. W. R. Gibson, 2d Inf.; Capt. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., and wife; Capt. Charles L. Willard, 25th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. Malcolm P. Andruss, C.A.C., wife and daughter; Capt. Francis M. Hinkle, C.A.C., and wife; Capt. Charles J. Ferris, 3d F.A.; 1st Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, C.A.C., wife and three children; 1st Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieut. W. F. Winton, 1st F.A.; 2d Lieut. F. R. Garcin, C.A.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. O. H. Saunders, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lester D. Baker, A.D.C. to General Wisser; Mrs. Louis H. McKinlay, wife of lieutenant, 1st F.A.; J. M. Westgate, Chg. Exp. Station, Agr. Dept., wife and two children; George K. Larison, Dist. Eng. Geol. Survey, and wife; Frederick Donnelly, headquarters clerk.

For Guam—P.A. Surg. L. W. Johnson, U.S.N., wife and child; 2d Lieut. Clyde H. Metcalf, U.S.M.C., and wife; T. I. Fay; Chief Mach. Ellwood W. Andrews, U.S.N., and wife; Btqn. William E. Buechner, U.S.N., wife and child; reservation from Honolulu, E. P. Smith, P.O. Insp., and wife.

For Manila—Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg, U.S.N., and wife; Lieut. Col. William Lassiter, 2d F.A.; Capt. R. H. Allen, 29th Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., wife and son; Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 27th Inf.; P.A. Surg. William Chambers, U.S.N.; Capt. C. R. Pettis, C.E., wife, infant and sister-in-law; Lieut. William H. Booth, U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf., wife and child; 1st Lieut. Charles W. McClure, 23d Inf., and wife; 1st Lieut. C. C. Early, 20th Inf., George W. Maddox, 27th Inf., Edward L. Kelly, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d Inf., wife, mother and two children; 1st Lieut. William N. Hensley, jr., 13th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. Reuben Taylor, 20th Inf., wife and child; Chaplain James F. Houlihan, 2d F.A., and sister; Asst. Surg. Horace V. Cornett and Louis H. Roddis, U.S.N., M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth, Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S.; 1st Lieut. William C. Christy, 3d Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. Louis H. Bauer, Med. Corps, and wife; 2d Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, 8th Cav., wife, two children and companion; 2d Lieut. Charles M. McMurray, 13th Inf., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Evans, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John F. Wall, 1st Cav., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. A. D. Cowley, 22d Inf., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. M. P. Short, 22d Inf., and wife; 2d Lieut. Wesley F. Ayer, 23d Inf., Lester M. Wheeler, 21st Inf., L. Gehman, 27th Inf., Clyde J. McConkey, 3d Cav., Lloyd B. Bennett, P.S., J. I. Boyle, P.S.; Vetn. Henry L. Sommer, 13th Cav.; Chief Carp. William Boone, U.S.N.; Gunner William Cronan, U.S.N., and wife; Mrs. Katherine G. Smith, mother-in-law of Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S.; Harold Rodgers, son of Capt. Henry Rodgers, P.S.; Mrs. W. J. Snow and mother (Mrs. A. H. Locke), family Major Snow, 3d F.A.

Second class, for Honolulu—First Sergt. A. D. Binford, C.A.C., wife and child; Mrs. W. E. Duquette and child, family sergeant, C.A.C.; Mrs. James Brobson, wife of sergeant, C.A.C.; Mrs. Herbert Collignon and son, family sergeant, C.A.C.; Mrs. Albert Keller and two children, family Sergeant Keller, C.A.C.; Mrs. Joseph Poirson, wife of corporal, C.A.C.; Mrs. John R. Malsbury, wife of Regt. Q.M. sergeant; Mrs. William E. Phillips, wife of machinist's mate, first class; Mrs. George P. Bush, wife of corporal, Signal Corps.

For Guam—Mrs. H. B. Schreurs, wife of hospital steward, Navy.

For Manila—Mrs. Elmer W. Brown, wife of corporal, 10th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Oliver H. Balch, Q.M.C., wife and child; Mrs. Julius Kover and child, family sergeant, 13th Inf.; Mrs. Atison Southard, indigent Filipino, and seven children; Q.M. Sergt. Orville Jackson, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Herbert L. Merritt, Q.M.C., wife and child; Mrs. Joseph Grady and three children, family color sergeant, 7th Cav.; ten chief petty officers, Navy; George W. Funk, blacksmith, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Charles H. Ingram, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Mrs. Harry E. Hampton and two children, family of Private Hampton, C.A.C.; Electr. Sergt. 1st Class McSweeney, wife and infant; Q.M. Sergt. Robert E. Williams, U.S.M.C.; Electr. Sergt. Eddie Rentfro, wife and daughter; Albert Hoffman, foreman special, Navy; Mrs. Furbee, wife of Sergeant Furbee, Q.M.C.

In troops class there were for Honolulu, 91st Company, C.A.C. (102 men), 297 casuals and recruits; for Guam, 10 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps; for Manila, 15 enlisted men, U.S. Marine Corps, 200 enlisted men, U.S. Navy, 1,028 casuals and recruits.

#### A GOOD WORD FOR SECRETARY DANIELS.

U.S.S. Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Notwithstanding the knocking that is being done by the "press," the enlisted men of the Navy appreciate the honest, sincere efforts that have been put forth by the Secretary of the Navy for the uplift of the "man before the mast." His administration has been marked by a careful, painstaking study of the situation, and his conclusions have all been for the good of the enlisted man.

His educational system, his laws permitting men to go to Annapolis, and his success in having the Chaplains Corps increased have been measures that prove his interest in the enlisted man. In my opinion we have never had a Secretary who showed such keen interest in everything that concerns our welfare. Other Secretaries have seen that we were fed and clothed, but he has recognized our right to intellectual, moral and spiritual food and drink. That is the kind of man who is really our friend. The increase in the Chaplains Corps is a mighty good thing. If he is the right kind of man—and most of them are—he can add more to the pleasure, comfort and happiness of a ship than any officer on board. While we were in Mexico the chaplain was ashore with a baseball party, and while waiting for a boat to take us to the ship a chief petty officer from another ship asked who the chaplain was. On being told he said, "I've been in the Navy twelve years, but have never been shipmates with a chaplain." He spoke as if he had lost something, and he had.

It was bad enough to have to stay in Santo Domingo waters for about six months, but it would have been rotten if it had not been for the efforts of the chaplain to help us pass the time. He was always on the job for church, a funeral, a picnic or a kind word. But he has been ordered to the Training Station and detached

from this ship, and there is no other to take his place. Other officers will take an interest in some of the things he did; but some things will not be done, because only a chaplain can do them.

A SAILORMAN.

#### A WARLIKE PEACE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

During a visit to some friends in the lower part of New Jersey recently I was invited to attend a town meeting in the schoolhouse, called in the interest of "Belgian relief." Everybody went, and I with the rest. There were many speeches and addresses, after which a committee brought in a series of "Resolutions," reading as follows:

Whereas war is a terrible calamity, entailing untold suffering and sorrow and crushing financial burden, as we all see in this awful war now going on, and

Whereas war is evidently caused by preparation for war, the existence of armies and navies being evidently the chief cause thereof and the standing incentive thereto. Therefore,

Resolved, That through our representatives in the National Congress we hereby petition our Government to disband our Army and abandon our Navy forthwith, and thereby save to the taxpayers all the expense incident thereto.

All went well and swimmingly for a time: Many speeches were made in commendation of the excellent resolutions, until a most discordant note was interjected by a bewhiskered individual who had been quietly sitting in a back seat. He now came forward and, standing in front of the platform occupied by the president and the rest of the town dignitaries, said:

Mr. President, I am not in favor of the resolutions, and I hereby humbly offer as a substitute the following:

Whereas fire, though a good servant, is a bad master, often destroying our properties and endangering our lives, and

Whereas to be ready for the outbreak of a fire is only to invite it. Therefore,

Resolved, That we abandon our town fire company, sell the outfit and save the expense. Further,

Whereas sickness is a bad thing and costly, and

Whereas many people get sick through suggestion whenever they pass a drug store or a doctor's sign. Therefore,

Resolved, That we chase all the doctors out of town, shut up the drug stores, abolish the hospitals and save our money. Further,

Whereas crime is a sin and a shame and entails a heavy expense on the taxpayer for the erection of court houses and the maintenance of courts of law, and

Whereas the presence of policemen is evidently the cause of all burglary, riot, stabbing and murder. Therefore,

Resolved, That we dismiss our police force, abolish our courts, save the expense, and hereafter live in peace and quiet.

Then an old man, a gray-haired Civil War veteran, arose and said:

"I second the substitute, and in so doing I want to say that the original motion has hitched the cart before the horse. It isn't preparation for war that makes war. It is just the other way—it is war that makes preparation for war. Suppose that there were no war in the world; suppose such a thing as war had never been heard of; then, of course, there could be no such thing as preparation for war—that's plain. But suppose, on the other hand, that there were no preparation for war; suppose that such a thing had never been heard of—there might be war nevertheless, and very likely would be, all the more because there were no preparation for it, as we most foolish American people are quite likely to find out to our very great astonishment, cost and sorrow. And I want to tell you one thing which you will do well to remember, and that is this: You peace people are now and always have been the greatest enemies of peace, though you don't know it; and you are the greatest enemies of your country, too, though you don't know that either, for you are the stupidest logicians in the world."

Then there was a row. The meeting broke up in confusion, and after we all got out of the schoolhouse into the road I verily thought there would be war after all, and that stones and fence rails would be the weapons. When men want to fight they will always find something to fight with. It isn't the weapons that make war; it is war that makes the weapon.

H. M. K.

Atlantic City, N.J., January, 1915.

#### NO SCRAPPING OF BATTLESHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much is being said at this time of the desirability of "scrapping" our older battleships. One point in this connection which deserves careful consideration seems to be ignored, and to it I wish to call your attention.

In case of an action between our fleet and that of an enemy, the one which can the more promptly replace vessels lost or crippled will have a preponderating advantage in the succeeding stage of the war. Granted that these replacements are less powerful than those they replace they will still be valuable, and they may indeed prove decisive in the campaign. For this reason I suggest that it is prudent to hold them in reserve, at least, until they can be broken up or disposed of in assured confidence that they are absolutely worthless. At this moment I am able to name only one—the original Texas—which in my estimation falls within this category.

C. F. GOODRICH.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1915.

#### DISCHARGES BY PURCHASE.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the last three years there have been on an average 2,730 men discharged from the Army through purchase, which means an absolute loss of that number of trained men.

If the Act of Congress permitting discharge by purchase could be amended by permitting men to purchase a transfer to the Reserve Army instead, this loss would be stopped. Men rarely ever purchase their discharge in the last year of their enlistment. This with the three years in the reserve would mean that practically all men transferred would have four or more years to serve, which would give us at the end of that time nearly eleven thousand men.

If the act permitting discharge by purchase had been amended as indicated when the Army Reserve was created we would now have over 5,000 men in the reserve instead of sixteen.

J. K. PARSONS, Capt., 3d Inf.



The Times-Picayune of New Orleans reports that pleas for greater military preparedness on the part of the nation, made by Major General Bell, U.S.A., in response to "The Army," and Rear Admiral McLean, U.S.N., in response to "The Navy," proved the features of an elaborate program at the international peace banquet at the Grunewald Hotel, in New Orleans, Jan. 9. British and American visitors and guests united in cheering and applauding the veteran soldier and the veteran sailor as they pleaded the cause of the Services. The reception accorded the extemporaneous remarks of the Army and Navy men gave an unexpected interesting turn to an event held in celebration of a peace centennial. The banquet was given by the Louisiana Historical Society. The representatives of the President and the King of England, the Governor, the Mayor and the visitors from Canada and other parts of the United States, and the Army and Navy officers were invited guests. Two hundred and seventy plates were laid. The banquet was an elaborate affair, and the addresses notable. J. M. Dickinson, formerly Secretary of War, responded to "The Volunteer State." Here are some extracts from the speech of General Bell: "Your toastmaster was right when he said the Army of the United States stood for peace. It has always stood for peace. It is not soldiers that make war, but the industrialism and economic necessities of nations. The nation that will not fight for its rights will soon have no rights to fight for. The soldier has the right to protest, and does protest, against turning the other cheek whether he be right or wrong. Every human right that has been won from the classes by the masses has been won at the point of the sword." One cry of "No" came from the rear of the hall at this sentiment, and was answered by numerous cries of "Yes, Yes, Yes." With much else Admiral McLean said: "The Navy to-day is not a failure that need bring blushes to your cheek or fear to your heart. Congress may not have invested in it all the money that some thought wise, but what has been invested has been wisely spent. But as to adequacy, no navy is adequate that is not prepared to defend every policy its government may promulgate. If the navy is not able to carry out a policy, the country had better stop dreaming about that policy."

The Union League Club of New York at its annual meeting Jan. 14 adopted the report of a committee which set forth very effectively the present condition of this country in the matter of public defense, and urged Congress to take prompt action to improve by strengthening our Army and Navy. The special committee making the report was composed of Christopher R. Corning, mining engineer, who had studied army conditions all over the world, and Col. Thomas Dimond, of the 7th Regiment Veterans. These two men went to Washington and had a five hours' interview with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Representative Augustus P. Gardner, both of whom have introduced measures in Congress for an investigation into the nation's defenses and preparedness. The committee reported that it had found some parts eliminated from the accounts of the naval officers dealing with the situation, and commented that "it would appear that the Secretary of the Navy has barred the public from knowing what the responsible Board of the Navy thinks concerning the efficiency and needs of the Department." This was occasioned by the elimination of a memorandum which the committee sought in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy. They received a note from the chief clerk stating: "The memorandum referred to on page 32 of the annual report of the Navy Department for 1913 was not published. All reports of the General Board are made direct to the Secretary of the Navy and are confidential unless released by him personally." The report was adopted unanimously and copies will be sent to members of the State Legislature and to members of Congress. Senator Elihu Root, a former president of the club, was elected president.

The members of the Aero Club of America held their annual banquet in the Hotel St. Regis, New York city, on Jan. 14. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., head of aviation in the Army, argued for the training of National Guard and civilian fliers in the Army aviation schools, in that way to build up an aviation reserve. Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, read a letter from Secretary of the Navy Daniels announcing that he would ask Congress for \$1,000,000 for aviation. A letter from Capt. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., Chief of the Navy Aviation Corps, said he could not be present as he was busy getting out proposals for aircraft. The Panama-Pacific Exposition is planning three transcontinental flights, it was announced, in place of the race around the world. One is to start from New York, one from Boston and the other from Washington. The Robert J. Collier trophy for the greatest achievement of the year in aviation was awarded to Elmer A. Sperry and his son, Lawrence B., for their invention of the gyroscopic aeroplane stabilizer. The Clarence H. Mackay Army trophy was awarded to Capt. Townsend F. Dodd, pilot, and Lieut. S. W. Fitz-Gerald, observer. Henry A. Wise Wood was toastmaster at the banquet. Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., spoke of his work as the chairman of a committee to prepare an aeronautical chart of the world.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., successfully concluded on Jan. 11 negotiations with Mexican factions to do their fighting away from the American border. Both Governor Maytorena, the Villa commander, and Gen. P. Elias Calles, commanding the Carranza troops in Naco, Sonora, signed the agreement eliminating factional warfare along the Sonora border. General Scott left Naco, Ariz., Jan. 12, for Washington. The forces of General Carranza were defeated at Saltillo, capital of the state of Coahuila, after a battle lasting three days, according to telegraphic advices received at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 10. The Carranza troops fell back from Saltillo on Rinconada, between Saltillo and Monterey, and made a last stand there. The Villista force, which had been following the retreating army from Saltillo, attacked it and the Carranzistas were again defeated. They are retreating to Monterey, capital of the state of Nuevo Leon. The attack of the troops of General Villa upon the Carranza stronghold of Monterey opened Jan. 11. Monterey has been evacuated by practically all of the Carranza troops, who have gone to Matamoros,

according to consular despatches received at Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, by the State Department. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., telegraphed the War Department Jan. 13 that General Maytorena, the Villa commander, had begun to remove his troops from the vicinity of Naco, in accordance with the agreement arranged by General Scott. General Calles, the Carranza leader, was loading his baggage at Naco Jan. 13 preparatory to shipping it, with a number of women and wounded, through the United States in bond to Agua Prieta, whither his force in Naco will go overland.

Secretary of State Bryan, after receiving advices that the oil operators in the vicinity of Tampico, Mexico, had been forced to close the great wells because of the exorbitant demands made upon them for war contributions for the Carranza forces, sent a protest to the Carranzista authorities with the request that the matter be called to the attention of General Carranza himself at once. The Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano, made representations personally to Secretary Bryan Jan. 13 in behalf of Spanish subjects, who, he is advised, have been mistreated, and Spanish interests damaged at Puebla, Mexico.

Those who read in the New York Sun of Jan. 10 the account of the work of the Gatling guns under Lieut. John H. Parker, U.S.A., at the battle of San Juan, in 1898, may not have recognized Lieutenant Parker as the officer who in his book on the operations of the Gatlings in the Spanish War referred to the steady effect on his men of the coolness of Capt. Henry Marcotte, the correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in the war. Lieutenant Parker's men, who had never been under fire before, were showing symptoms of nervousness when the Spanish bullets began to come at them in the form of a leaden rain, but the sight of Captain Marcotte calmly going about his duty where the danger was the greatest had the effect of quieting the men and keying them up to a high degree of efficiency. Captain Marcotte had fought with distinction in the Civil War, having received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville. He received brevets also for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Big Bethel, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill and Fredericksburg. It may well be imagined that participation in those tremendous struggles of the Civil War had made our correspondent indifferent to the whistle of bullets and the screeching of shells.

The 12th Company of Marines, in command of Capt. Giles Bishop, left Norfolk on the U.S.S. Washington for Haytian waters on Jan. 14. The company was 100 men strong and was detached from the Philadelphia Barracks. The other officers of the company are 1st Lieut. Julian P. Wilcox and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Smith. The Navy Department announced on Jan. 13 that the U.S.S. Washington, Comdr. E. L. Beach, flagship of Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the cruiser squadron of the Atlantic Fleet, had been ordered to the Cuban coast with 140 marines, to be held for service in Hayti. One hundred additional marines at Guantanamo also are available for this service if required to protect American interests. The Haytian government is utterly bankrupt and unable to maintain order. A revolution in the north under the leadership of General Guillaume threatens to overthrow it. The United States has refused to countenance American loans to the Haytian government unless it consents to a fiscal control by the United States with the complete elimination of foreign creditors. But the Haytian government has remained obdurate, even though bankrupt and threatened with extinction, and has never consented to consider such a control.

Secretary Daniels took action on Jan. 15 on the general court-martial cases of Capt. Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., and Lieut. Comdr. Clarence L. Arnold, U.S.N. These officers were tried for neglect of duty in connection with the grounding of the U.S.S. Michigan early on the morning of Nov. 27 last, these officers being respectively captain and navigator of this ship at that time. The court sentenced Captain Niblack to a loss of twenty numbers, which in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation was reduced by the Secretary of the Navy to five numbers. Two of these being extra numbers, Captain Niblack actually loses three numbers on the Navy list. The court sentenced Lieutenant Commander Arnold to loss of forty numbers, which in accordance with the recommendation of the Bureau of Navigation was reduced by the Secretary of the Navy to ten.

The Efficiency Society will hold its annual meeting Monday, Jan. 25, 1915, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York. The annual banquet in the evening will be "Naval Night," the entire work of the U.S. Navy being developed through these topics: "Training of the Young Men," "Actual Work of the Fleets at Maneuvers and in Service," "Ship and Submarine Construction," "Naval Policy, Its Organization and Preparedness." Speakers: Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, commandant U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis; R. H. M. Robinson, managing director, Lake Torpedoboat Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Motion pictures will give official views of ships and men in actual work by Lyman H. Howe Company, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The 1915 Sportsman's and Travel Show will be held at the New Grand Central Palace, New York city, opening Feb. 20 and closing Feb. 27, both days inclusive, and will be under the supervision of Capt. J. A. H. Dressel. Sportsman's Shows 1895 to 1910, sixteen successive years, were under the personal management of Captain Dressel, and he will maintain the same high standard which he established for the shows referred to, eliminating all extraneous or disquieting exhibits. A gun club will be organized and weekly shoots arranged throughout the year, as well as during the Sportsman's and Travel Show. The necessarily permanent equipment of this gun club will offer to the ammunition and sporting goods trade generally, as well as to sportsmen, the use of these facilities without charge for testing guns and

ammunition. Special inducements are offered to secure representations from hunting and fishing sections, camps, hotels and guides which will invite the attendance of sportsmen.

A favorable report was made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Jan. 15 on the nomination of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, J.A., for another term as Judge Advocate General. The nomination of Col. William A. Mann, 3d Inf., to be brigadier general, was laid over on account of lack of a quorum of the committee. Colonel Mann's nomination is for promotion to brigadier general on Jan. 20, vice Brig. Gen. Eli D. Hoyle, retired by operation of law. There will be no promotions resulting from the appointment of Colonel Mann, as he is an extra colonel. First Lieut. William Bryden, 5th Field Art., is promoted vice Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, resigned. Second Lieut. Leo J. Ahern, Field Art. (detached lieutenant in Ordnance), is promoted vice Bryden, promoted Jan. 10; 2d Lieut. Donald M. Beere, unassigned, is promoted vice Ahern.

That post exchange officers are not authorized to pay the special tax as tobacco dealers under the war revenue act is a recent decision of the Judge Advocate General. The question appears to have been definitely settled by the decision of the Court of Claims, in which it was held that neither post exchanges nor officers in charge were liable under the internal revenue laws for payment of special taxes for the sale of liquor, which seems to apply in this case. A paper relating to the recommendation of the commanding general of the Philippine Department that all quartermasters be directed to indicate on Form 212 the money value of the heat and light furnished to officers to date of their transfer to new stations receives the approval of the J.A. General.

A meeting for the election of officers of the Navy Relief Committee was held at the home of Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher, wife of Rear Admiral Usher, U.S.N., at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, Jan. 14. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Albert Gleaves, wife of Captain Gleaves. These officers were elected: Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher, president; Mrs. Robert Giles, treasurer; Mrs. B. F. Hutchinson, recording secretary, and Mrs. Ralph P. Craft, corresponding secretary. Because of her husband's assignment to sea duty Mrs. Gleaves was forced to relinquish her place as president of the local branch and Mrs. Usher was named in her stead.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, with thirty-five officers, including Majors Carmichael, Q.M.C., Morgan, C.A.C., Newman, 1st Inf.; Captains Ross, Q.M.C., Conrad, Wieser, Inf.; Lieutenants Haskell, Cav., Martin, 1st F.A., Grace, Cottrell, C.A.C., Farnum, Bump, Frissell, Inf.; Veterinarian Donovan, 1st F.A.; Captains Napier, Flynn, Welles, Johnson, Aydelotte, Med. Corps; Lieutenants Hewitt, Coffey, Newton, M.R.C. Hospital Corps, Sergeant 1st Class Snelsey, Sergeant Baker; Miss Cawley, Army Nurse Corps, duty; 13 privates and 463 casuals.

The quarterly number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin for January, in addition to its numerous articles on more strictly professional subjects, contains the following: "Some observations on the examinations of recruits; experiences of a surgeon during the occupation of Vera Cruz; experiences with the marine expeditionary force in Mexico; account of the yellow fever which prevailed on board the U.S.S. Jamestown in 1866-67 at Panama; subsistence on board ship; the chemical disinfection of water; sterilization of supplies for troops on active service."

Surg. D. N. Carpenter, U.S.N., is on temporary duty at the Navy Department while he is completing the work on the new medical field equipment for the Marine Corps. The equipment is to be of the general character of that issued to the Army. One of the chief differences between the field medical equipment for the Marine Corps and that for the Army is that the former provides for smaller units and will be so arranged that the Marine Corps can make movements with small expeditions in quicker time than is required of the Army.

Mrs. Frederick L. Chapin, wife of Captain Chapin, U.S.N., in the presence of Rear Admiral Frank Fletcher and officers and men of the battleship Wyoming at the navy yard, New York, presented a silver cup to the enlisted men of the Atlantic Fleet to be competed for in boat pulling contests. The cup will be competed for in a series of contests to be held as soon as the battleships composing the Atlantic Fleet reach the Southern Drill Grounds, off Guantanamo, Cuba.

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has received a letter signed "Billy and Dorothy," in which the writers say: "Would it be asking too great a favor to grant a free passage on the nation's great ship Oregon to the school children of Oregon who are old enough and who care to take the trip from Portland to San Francisco and return some time during the fair when it is most convenient to you? This would be long remembered and greatly appreciated by the 'school children.'"

That the United States Government ought to protest at once to the belligerent Powers of Europe against a continuance of their war was asserted at a meeting in Philadelphia Jan. 11 by James M. Beck, of New York, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States. He held this to be a duty so urgent that to refrain from it would be more disgraceful than to have committed the outrages charged to Germany by Belgium.

On account of a lack of quorum only routine business was transacted Jan. 15 by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. It was planned by Chairman Chamberlain to submit the new legislation and the Appropriation bill, but on account of several other important committee meetings it was impossible to secure a quorum. Several members of the committee were out of Washington.



## ARTILLERY BRANCH, ARMY RELIEF.

A meeting of the Artillery Branch of the Army Relief Society was held on Jan. 5 at the residence of Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. Among those present were Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. John V. White, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Mrs. Stanley W. Dexter, Mrs. Henry H. Scott, Mrs. William C. Manning, Mrs. E. A. Sarratt and Mrs. Sterling.

The report of the secretary showed that the movement to establish Artillery post sections is meeting with gratifying success. The report of 1914 showed that sections had been organized at Forts Barrancas, Pickens, McCrea, Casey, McKinley, P.L., Wright, Terry, Flagler, Rodman, Hancock, Ruger, H.T., De Russy, Kamehameha, H.T., Hamilton, Miley, Winfield Scott, Baker, Barry, Sill and Totten; and during the past year sections have been organized at Forts Crockett, Washington, Worden, Adams and Dade.

Special mention was made in the reports of section presidents of the generous support given by the enlisted men of the Artillery. This is particularly gratifying, as it shows that they understand the work of the society, and stand ready to aid the widows and orphans of the U.S. Army in their hour of need. As the society is now assisting in the education of many sons and daughters of deceased enlisted men and is relieving the necessities of their widows and orphans, it seems fitting that they should be given the privilege of assisting in the work.

Several of the children are motherless as well as fatherless, and they are the special wards of the society. One motherless young girl, whose father was a sergeant of Artillery, is now eighteen years of age, and after ten years of careful training is prepared to earn her own living. She is only one of many who look to the society for guidance and support.

In considering the question of raising funds to carry on the work it is important that those who give should know how the money contributed is expended. In this connection the following figures may be of interest. The amounts disbursed by the society: For relief work, \$8,758; education, \$8,026.24; loan, \$364; clothing, \$81.64; printing, \$31.10. It should be noted that no money is expended for salaries, and that all surplus received above expenses is invested with a view to the establishment of a fund, the interest of which shall furnish a permanent income for carrying on the work of the society.

The officers of the Artillery Branch for 1915 are as follows: President, Mrs. James B. Burbank, Brattle Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.; first vice-president, Mrs. John V. White, Fort Totten, N.Y.; second vice-president, Miss Julia McAllister, 510 Park avenue, New York city; secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Scott, 11 West Eighty-first street, New York city; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Kilbourne, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Andrew Sheridan Burt, U.S.A., retired, a distinguished veteran of Civil, Indian, Spanish and Philippine wars, died suddenly at Washington, D.C., at midnight, Jan. 11, 1915, at his home in the Portner apartment house. General Burt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1839. On April 20, 1861, he was appointed sergeant in Company A, 6th Ohio Volunteers, and was appointed first lieutenant in the 18th U.S. Infantry May 14, 1861. He was appointed captain and A.D.C. of Volunteers April 3, 1862. He was promoted captain, 18th U.S. Infantry, May 30, 1863; was transferred to the 27th Infantry in 1866, and to the 9th Infantry in 1869. He was promoted major, 8th Infantry, in 1883; lieutenant colonel, 7th Infantry, in 1888, and colonel, 25th Infantry, in 1892. He was appointed brigadier general of Volunteers in 1898, and brigadier general in the U.S. Army April 1, 1902. He was retired April 15, 1902, on his own application, after forty years' service. He was wounded at the battle of Mills Spring, Ky., and received the brevet of captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle there. He also received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. General Burt saw service in the country of various hostile Indian tribes in 1866-7, and in 1877 his command was attacked by Chief Red Cloud, with resulting defeats to the Indians. He was in the Yellowstone expedition of 1873, with Dodge's command, as escort to the Jenny expedition to the Black Hills in 1875, and with General Crook's expedition in 1876, participating in the battle of the Rosebud. In 1877 he was engaged in checking the Chicago riots under General King; commanded at Fort Bidwell, Cal., in 1885. General Burt was a strong advocate of target practice and qualified three times as a sharpshooter after he became a field officer, and in 1885 stood at the head of the Army marksmen. During the Spanish War he was commanding the 1st Brigade of the 1st Division of the 1st Army Corps. He served in the Philippines from 1899 to 1901, and in the latter year was complimented by Generals Wheaton and McArthur for his work in that archipelago. General Burt was a member of the Colonial Wars Society of the state of Illinois, the Montana branch of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the Loyal Legion, Ohio Commandery; the G.A.R., the Knights Templar, the Shriners and the Elks. One of his ancestors, Henry Burt, was an original settler in Springfield, Mass., and his great-grandfather, Major Gen. John Gano, commanded "the Ohio Frontier" in the War of 1812. He many times showed friendly feeling toward the negro race and rendered it many services both in a public and private capacity. Besides his widow, three children survive General Burt: A daughter, Mrs. Edith Trout, who made her home with her father, and two sons, Capt. R. J. Burt, of the 27th U.S. Inf., stationed at Texas City, Texas, and A. G. Burt, engaged in business in Chicago.

Capt. Walter F. Halleck, U.S.A., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1915, was born in Michigan May 25, 1845. He served through the Civil War as a private in the 11th Michigan Volunteers, and as a second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 18th Infantry May 30, 1866; was transferred to the 27th Infantry Sept. 21, 1866, and was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 31, 1867. He was retired Sept. 29, 1868, for wounds received in the line of duty, and was advanced to captain on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904. Captain Halleck during his service in the Civil War engaged with his regiment in pursuit of the Confederate General Morgan through Kentucky and took part in the battle of Stone River, Tenn. He received a gunshot wound resulting in the total loss of his left eye, and also a severe wound under the left eye and in the right cheek,

which caused his capture and confinement in Libby prison. After being exchanged he rejoined his regiment. While a second lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps he served in the defenses of Washington, and while field officer of the day, July 16, 1864, he received a severe injury to his right foot. Among other duties he was detailed to guard the conspirators during the trial for the assassination of President Lincoln. Early in his service he took part in the actions at Gallatin, Tenn., and with guerrillas at Fort Riley. He was besieged in Nashville prior to the advance of the Army of the Cumberland, took part in the advance on Tullahoma and in the action at Elk River, Tenn. He took part in the march into Georgia, was engaged in actions with Sioux and Cheyenne Indians on Fish Creek, Wyo., in 1867, and at Hayfield, near Fort C. F. Smith, in Montana, in 1867. Captain Halleck was a member of the M.O.L. U.S., Centennial Lodge and Mount Vernon Chapter, F. and A.M., and of Burnside Post of the G.A.R. His wife, Mrs. Nellie Halleck, and one son, Walter F. Halleck, jr., survive him.

Lieut. Col. Romulus F. Walton, Adjutant General of the Division, N.G.N.Y., and captain, U.S.A., retired, died at his home at Tarrytown, N.Y., on the morning of Jan. 15, 1915, of heart failure, following an operation. Colonel Walton was born in Alabama July 6, 1875, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. April 26, 1898, and promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 10th Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1899; captain, 6th Infantry, in 1903, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Sept. 16, 1908. He was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1904, and was a graduate of the Staff College, class of 1905. Colonel Walton during his active service in the Army was at Tampa, Fla., from May to June 14, 1898, and at Santiago, Cuba, June 22 to Aug. 14, and in winter camps of United States Aug. 16 to Dec. 14, 1898. Other services included duty at Havana, Cuba, with Provost Guard, from Jan. 1 to March 21, 1899, and was also with his regiment at Matanzas, Cuba, and Santiago, and also served as regimental commissary. He was in command of Fort McKenzie, Wyo., from April, 1901, to January, 1902, and then went to the Philippines, where he was in command of his company during the Lake Lanao campaign, March to July, 1902. He subsequently served at Fort Leavenworth, was umpire at Manassas, 1904, and was an instructor with the National Guard of Georgia, Tennessee and New York, and also served on college duty as professor of military science and tactics. He was appointed Adjutant General of the Division N.G.N.Y. by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan when that officer was commissioned some four years ago, and was known as a very efficient and popular officer.

A cable despatch from Tokio announces the death of Lieut. Gen. Baron Nariaki Arisaka, a famous Japanese soldier and inventor of a new type of quick-firing mountain gun which bears his name. He was born in Choshu in 1852, and became a teacher of foreign languages at a military cadet school. He later was transferred to an arsenal and afterward to the artillery. He worked fully six years completing his rapid-fire gun. In January, 1913, he was placed on the retired list. Baron Arisaka was granted a war honor in the second class of the Golden Kite for meritorious service in the Russo-Japanese war. For his invention he was decorated with the second class of the Rising Sun and was granted 5,000 yen, equal to about \$2,500.

Rufus O. Catlin, nephew of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., who were law partners, died on Jan. 10, 1915, at his home, 66 St. Paul's place, Flatbush, N.Y. Mr. Catlin was a lawyer, and was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1882.

Countess de Buisseret (formerly Miss Caroline Story), daughter of Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., retired, died at Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 30, 1914.

Mr. Thomas Lynch, father of Ensign Charles M. Lynch, U.S.N., retired, died at Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 29, 1914.

William J. McDonald, formerly a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps, died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1915.

Mr. John C. Roche, brother of Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of Major J. W. McAndrew, 14th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, died at Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16, 1914.

The friends of Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald Clark Brant, 7th U.S. Cav., Camp Stotsenburg, P.L., will learn with regret of the sudden death of Mrs. George Mitchell Cushing, Mrs. Brant's mother. Mrs. Cushing had recently come on from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and taken up her residence at 160 Claremont avenue, New York, to further the education of her young grandson, Gerald Clark Brant, jr., during his parents' absence in the Philippines. A slight cold developed into pneumonia, and after a brief illness Mrs. Cushing passed away Jan. 5, 1915, deeply mourned by sorrowing relatives and friends.

Mrs. Sarah E. Ryan, mother of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., U.S.A., Recruiting Officer, Indianapolis, Ind., died at Topeka, Kas., Jan. 4, 1915.

Mrs. I. N. Reed, mother of Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C., died at Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Phoebe Elliott Randolph, wife of Dr. Robert L. Randolph, mother of Midshipman Robert L. Randolph, jr., U.S.N., and sister of Surg. Middleton S. Elliott, U.S.N., died at Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13, 1915.

Surg. Carl De Wolf Brownell, U.S.N., retired, died in Providence, R.I., Jan. 6, 1915, where he had lived during the winter. He had been ill for some time. Surgeon Brownell was born in Bristol July 15, 1866, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Wolf Brownell; was appointed to the Navy from Rhode Island April 6, 1891, and served ten years and four months on sea duty and ten years and seven months on shore duty. He was an assistant surgeon on the gunboat Petrel, with Admiral Dewey, during the battle of Manila. He was granted sick leave July 18, 1913, and was retired for disability incident to the Service in 1914. Since then he has lived in Providence and Bristol.

Lieut. Gerald P. Bagnall, N.G.N.Y., retired, a well known military reporter for the Brooklyn Times and bankruptcy clerk in the United States Court, died of pleuro-pneumonia at his home, No. 8784 Fifteenth avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1915. He was fifty-two years old and became connected with the Times twenty-five years ago. He at one time was in the real estate business with Magistrate Alfred R. Steers. He was first connected with the National Guard as a first lieutenant of Company C, of the old 32d Regiment, N.G.N.Y., May 18, 1891, and remained with the organization until it was disbanded in May, 1892. He was then rendered

supernumerary. He was one of the originators and the treasurer of the Long Island Council of the Artisans' Mutual Protective Association. He leaves four sons and one daughter and three brothers. Lieutenant Bagnall won quite a reputation for the accuracy of his news.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement was recently announced in Portland, Me., of Miss Pauline Hyde and Lieut. Clair W. Baird, Coast Art., U.S.A. Miss Hyde is a very popular member of the young set in Portland, and Lieutenant Baird was until December stationed at Fort Williams, but is now attending the Coast Artillery Post-graduate School at Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lewis E. Goodier, U.S.A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Munn Goodier, and John Caleb Hendee, of San Diego, Cal. Last July the bride-elect was at San Diego as the guest of her brother, Lieut. Lewis E. Goodier, jr., and it was at that time that she met Mr. Hendee. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

Capt. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., and Mrs. Dorothy Moore Tremble were married at Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 19, 1914.

Miss Margaret Vance Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dean, became the bride of Lieut. Raymond Ames Spruance, U.S.N., at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30, 1914. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, which was beautifully decorated. The ushers were Lieut. Jonas Howard Ingram, U.S.N., and Dr. S. B. Grubbs. The bride's two sisters, Miss Anna Dean and Miss Belle Dean, were bridesmaids. Lieut. Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N., was best man. The bride was given in marriage by her father. The service was read by the Rev. Robert N. Fulton, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a beautiful white satin gown with lace trimming, and a long, filmy tulle veil. Her flowers were a bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Rev. and Mrs. George Alexander Strong, of Boston, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Wendell, to Ensign Clarke Withers, U.S.N.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mildred Wagner, daughter of the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wagner, to Mr. William Dickinson Shields, of Pittsburgh, son of the late Thomas L. and Mrs. Shields, of Pittsburgh. The marriage will take place in the spring.

Mrs. Henry Homady Goldsmith, of Washington and Atlanta, announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Louise, and Mr. Thomas Robson Hay, son of Major William Henry Hay, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

Mr. Howard M. Snapp, of Joliet, Ill., formerly a Representative in Congress, and Mrs. Snapp have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Louise Snapp, to Lieut. Chester Sayre Roberts, U.S.N.

In the presence of a large representation of local society people and guests from near and far, the first big society wedding of the new year in Hartford, Conn., was performed at the South Congregational Church Jan. 2, 1915, when Wilbur Carroll Gilbert, of Beaumont, Texas, took as his bride Miss Elizabeth Felton Bassette, daughter of Mr. B. B. Bassette, a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1893, who resigned from the Army Sept. 27, 1893, when a second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. The church decorations were gorgeous and Organist William Brown rendered a program of appropriate selections. Mr. Lynn Gilbert was best man. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attired in a gown of bridal satin, court train and veil held in place with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Sage, of Hartford, cousin of the bride. Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, No. 27 Emmons place, decorations for which were lovely and arrangements complete. The bridegroom's gift to the bride is a platinum diamond bar pin. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert after their honeymoon trip will live in Beaumont, Texas, where Mr. Gilbert is established in business.

Senator and Mrs. John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sallie, to Lieut. Joel William Bunkley, U.S.N. Miss Williams made her debut three years ago, and is a leader of the large contingent of Southern girls in Washington. Lieutenant Bunkley, who is a Georgian, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909. The wedding will take place next autumn.

The Rev. and Mrs. Walter R. Whitney announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha M. Whitney, to Lieut. John E. Townes, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Jan. 7, 1915, at the home of the bride, 6203 Jefferson street, Overbrook, Pa. The wedding was a very small one, the bride being married by her father and there being no reception afterward. The couple left soon after the ceremony for a trip of two weeks to New York and the South, ending at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, where the bridegroom is to be stationed.

The engagement of Miss Pauline Baldwin to Lieut. Bird S. Du Bois, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., was announced recently at a pretty affair given by the bride-elect at San Francisco. The wedding will take place in the early summer, when Lieutenant Du Bois, who is at present stationed near Panama, will have returned to the Pacific coast.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy Gretchen Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hovey Hyde, and Lieut. Augustine Warner Robins, U.S.A., took place at Deadwood, S.D., on Jan. 6. Lieutenant Robins is a brother of Mrs. Russell S. Crenshaw, wife of Lieutenant Crenshaw, U.S.N.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Hagemann, Galveston, Texas, Jan. 6, 1915, their niece, Miss Jerusha Emily Collins, was married to Lieut. Troy H. Middleton, 7th U.S. Inf., Rev. Charles V. Aves, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, officiating. The drawing room was given an artistic setting of palms, ferns and white Kil-larney roses. There were no attendants, and only the family were present to witness the ceremony. The bride was gowned for traveling, and looked beautiful attired in a handsome tailored brown cloth suit with brown fur trimming. A chic brown velvet hat with brown ostrich plumes and chiffon blouse completed the stylish costume. A corsage bouquet of bride roses and lilies of the valley was worn. Lieut. and Mrs. Middleton left immediately for New Orleans en route to Georgetown, Miss., to visit Lieutenant Middleton's parents for a brief stay, and, returning, will be at home to their friends at the Plaza Hotel, Galveston, Texas. The bride is the daughter of



the late Sidney Collins and has been a social favorite. She is a sister of Mrs. Muller, wife of Capt. Hollis Le Roy Muller, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. and Mrs. William McCarthy Little, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., announced Jan. 12 the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alice McCarthy Little, to James Lounsbury, son of Mrs. Edward L. Morse, of Stockbridge, a cousin of Richard Lounsbury, of New York, and a relative of Mrs. James B. Haggin.

Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Van Vliet, 4th U.S. Inf., has issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Marguerite Stephens, to Lieut. Robert Lily Spragins, 19th U.S. Inf., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 20, 1915, at half-past three o'clock, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas. This will be the first Army wedding to take place at this handsome million-dollar hostelry and will be a brilliant affair.

#### PERSONALS.

*Contributions to this column are always welcome.*

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., at Galveston, Texas, Dec. 31, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre have returned to New York, and are registered at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A son was born to Lieut. John H. Everson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Everson at Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 6, 1915.

A daughter was born to Lieut. T. W. Brown, 27th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Brown at Galveston, Texas, Dec. 31, 1914.

A daughter, Marie Louise, was born to Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Raby, U.S.N., at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1914.

Mrs. Howe, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 13.

A son, Robert, was born to Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., and Mrs. Pennell at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 17, 1914.

Lieut. Clyde Gray West and Mrs. West are guests of the Hotel Monroe, Portsmouth, Va., while the Vermont is at the navy yard.

A daughter, Miriam Sloan, was born to the wife of Lieut. T. D. Sloan, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Armstrong, H.T., Dec. 30, 1914.

Mrs. Francis H. Pope, whose husband, Captain Pope, U.S.A., served as Military Attaché at Bordeaux, France, is returning to the United States.

Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West were guests at the Country Club dance, Portsmouth, Va., Saturday, Jan. 9.

A son, Joseph Stevens Lukesh, was born to Major G. R. Lukesh, C.E., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lukesh at Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 10, 1915.

Mrs. F. Grote and children have returned to their home in Wheaton after a visit of two weeks in Cleveland, Ohio, the guests of Mrs. E. R. Grasselli.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock, U.S.N., former Naval Attaché at Buenos Aires, returned to this country on board the Franconia, of the Cunard Line, last week.

Mrs. Walter Norman Eldredge, with Mrs. Pratt, wife of Comdr. William V. Pratt, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., is arranging to take a trip to Japan and China.

Miss Josephine McClellan, daughter of Gen. John McClellan, has returned from New York and is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Poultney at Sudbrook Park, Baltimore county, Md.

Mrs. Harry Otis Perley, widow of Colonel Perley, M.C., is slowly recovering from her illness of nearly seven months' duration, and expects soon to go South in order to recover her strength.

A daughter, Edith Marie Durr, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., at Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1915. Mrs. Durr is the daughter of Capt. F. S. Long, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Mrs. Peter E. Traub and two little daughters, who have been spending the winter at the Southern, 680 Madison avenue, New York, will leave for the Philippines Feb. 5 to rejoin Colonel Traub at Zamboanga.

Mrs. W. E. Morrison and infant son, who have been visiting Mrs. Morrison's parents at Stamford, Conn., have left to join Lieutenant Morrison at Galveston, Texas, and have taken a house at 2405 Thirty-third street.

Brig. Gen. William Auman, U.S.A., and wife are on a trip to New Orleans, Galveston, El Paso, San Diego, Nordhoff, Paso Robles and San Francisco, returning via Yellowstone Park, Salt Lake City and Denver to Buffalo in July.

Mr. William L. Martin, of Montgomery, Ala., who has been serving as an Assistant Attorney General, has been appointed by the Governor to the office of Attorney General, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Attorney General to fill a judicial appointment.

Commissioner Kracke, of the Bridge Department of New York city, announced Jan. 12 that Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., retired, as consulting engineer will leave the city service on Feb. 1. Provision is not made in the new budget for the \$10,000 salary of the General and the \$6,000 for the assistant.

Among recent visitors in New York were Col. R. H. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, Lieuts. J. R. Davis and J. M. Churchill, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Whittelsey, Capt. H. B. Wilson, Lieuts. Frank J. Fletcher, F. Cogswell and Ensign S. Riché, U.S.N.; all at the Hotel Astor.

Capt. and Mrs. Rush held an informal reception and the dancant at the commandant's residence in the Boston Navy Yard on New Year's afternoon in honor of the Army officers and their families from the surrounding forts. Many naval officers and their families were there also, and it was a most delightful affair.

Mrs. L. A. Kaiser entertained at a charming luncheon in the Boston Navy Yard on Jan. 6 in honor of Mrs. W. R. Rush, wife of Captain Rush, U.S.N. Those present were Mrs. N. J. Blackwood, Mrs. W. J. Baxter, Mrs. H. P. Perrill, Mrs. David Potter, Mrs. R. A. Abernathy, Mrs. C. N. Atwater, Mrs. Gilpin and Mrs. W. S. Littlefield.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen and their little son, Dorsey Hurd Cullen, of Columbus, Ohio, were recently in Topeka, Kas., for a holiday visit to Mrs. Cullen's mother, Mrs. Delia Moreland, and her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hurd. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd gave a family dinner party. Covers were laid for eight, and in the circle of guests four generations were represented. At the head of the line is Mrs. Young, who is Mrs. Moreland's mother and who makes her home with her. Mrs. Cullen is Mrs. Moreland's daughter, and the sturdy representative of the fourth generation is Dorsey Hurd Cullen.

Major Mervyn C. Buckley, U.S.A., left Washington on Jan. 11 for San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. Herbert B. Hayden, 4th U.S. Field Art., is a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. André W. Brewster, U.S.A., have returned to Washington from Ontario, Canada.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank L. Pinney were hosts at a dinner at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard on Jan. 15.

Mrs. Clarence A. Stedman, wife of Colonel Stedman, U.S.A., was hostess at bridge at her residence, 1703 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, on Jan. 9.

Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N., and small daughter arrived at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md., last week, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Abram Claude, wife of Lieutenant Claude, U.S.N., and little daughter have gone to Portsmouth, Va., where they have taken an apartment for several months.

Mrs. George Wood Logan, wife of Captain Logan, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Nebraska, has returned to Washington after a visit of several weeks in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Emory Land, wife of Naval Constructor Land, U.S.N., arrived in Washington on Jan. 15 to visit Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Ackerson at their apartment at the Belmont.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson entertained at a dinner of thirty covers for their débutante daughter, Miss Ruth Wilson, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on Jan. 7.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Lanham, who recently returned from Manila, are visiting Captain Lanham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Trueman Lanham, at their country home near Lanham Station, Prince George county, Va.

The new commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Edward Eberle will be the guests of honor at a dinner to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Thropp at their Twentieth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 29.

Capt. Newton A. McCully, Naval Attaché at the U.S. Legation at Petrograd, spent the Russian Christmas holidays at Moscow and helped in the distribution of Christmas presents from America to the Russian soldiers at the front.

Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Crozier, Mrs. Edward H. Gheen and the Misses Gheen attended the second recital of the Symphony Society of New York, held at the Columbia Theater in Washington on Jan. 12.

Mrs. Robert M. Blanchard, wife of Captain Blanchard, U.S.A., and children have arrived in Washington to spend the remainder of the winter with Mrs. Blanchard's mother, Mrs. Calvin De Witt, widow of Colonel De Witt, at her residence, 2021 N. street.

Mrs. Arthur Camp Stanley, wife of Assistant Surgeon Stanley, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of five tables, followed by a tea, in honor of Miss Pocahontas Butler, one of the season's débutantes, at her home on Twenty-second street, Washington, Jan. 11.

Among the passengers on board the United Fruit steamship Zacapa, which sailed from New York for Colon on Jan. 6, were Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, U.S.N., who will spend several days inspecting the Panama Canal.

Mrs. Robley D. Evans, widow of Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., who is now the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franck Taylor Evans at their quarters at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., will later go to Washington to visit Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh.

Mrs. C. R. P. Rodgers, wife of Lieutenant Rodgers, U.S.N., and little daughter, who have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Alexander C. Rodgers in Washington, will join her mother, Mrs. George von L. Meyer, and Miss Julia Meyer and leave for Aiken, S.C., this week.

Lieut. James M. Churchill, 10th U.S. Inf., Mrs. Churchill and their three children were in New York city this week for a few days en route to the Panama Canal Zone, where the Lieutenant will join the 10th Infantry for duty. They left New York on the Colon Jan. 14. Lieutenant Churchill has been for the past three years in Texas City, Texas, with the 23d Infantry.

Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayo gave a dinner and dance on board the U.S.S. Wyoming at the navy yard, New York, Jan. 9, for Miss Julie Tilford, of Lakewood, N.J. Besides Miss Tilford the guests included Mrs. Frank Tilford, Mrs. E. C. Kalbfus, Misses Corinne Tilford and Marjorie Brown, Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus R. Miller, U.S.N., P.A. Surg. George A. Riker, U.S.N., Lieuts. Frank R. King, Alger H. Dresel, John J. London and Joel W. Bunkley.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, recently promoted, received his commission at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 12. The ceremonies took place aboard the Virginia, the flagship of the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which Rear Admiral Coffman will command. All the commanding officers of the vessels now at the yard assembled on board the Virginia in full dress for the ceremony, after which Rear Admiral Coffman held a reception. The vessels of the Third Division were due to leave for Guantanamo Jan. 15.

A delightful dinner party was given by Ensign Baughman on board the U.S.S. Maryland Thursday, Jan. 7, at Mare Island, Cal., the honored guest being Mrs. C. G. McCord, wife of Ensign McCord, who left for her home Sunday on a visit to her parents in Denver, Colo., while on the same day Ensign McCord's ship sailed away for Mexican waters, to be gone a couple of months. After the dinner the party attended an enjoyable hop given at the navy yard. Among those attending were Ensign and Mrs. McCord, Lieut. and Mrs. Underwood, Miss Eloise Carlin, Miss L. Ricards, Ensign Hintz, Ensign Thomas, Dr. Manchester and several others.

The reception given in honor of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison at the Officers' Club, Washington Barracks, on Jan. 9, by Col. and Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, was one of the largest and most brilliant affairs of the winter. Colonel Kuhn now being detailed on duty with the German army, Mrs. Kuhn received with her guests of honor and the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge. The club was attractively decorated with American Beauty roses, palms and flags. The U.S. Engineer band gave a delightful program of dance music, and a buffet supper was served during the evening. About one thousand guests were present, representing Army, Navy, official, diplomatic and residential society. Mrs. Kuhn entertained at dinner preceding the reception the Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge; Gen. and Mrs. Albert Mills, Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, Gen. and Mrs. McCain and Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson were dinner hosts at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Jan. 9.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Michie are registered at the New Willard, Washington.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, Pa., is registered at the Powhatan, Washington.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. James D. Adams, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at their Connecticut avenue residence in Washington on Jan. 12.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb are guests of the latter's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, in Newport, R.I.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Julian T. Miller have had as their guest at their residence, 517 Cameron street, Alexandria, Va., the former's sister, Miss Gertrude Miller, of Baltimore, Md.

The Washington Post for Jan. 9 publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Albert L. Mills, wife of General Mills, U.S.A., who takes a prominent part in social and philanthropic activities in Washington.

Mrs. Thomas T. Craven and children left Washington on Jan. 14 for Brooklyn, N.Y., to be near Lieutenant Commander Craven, U.S.N., whose ship is at the Brooklyn Yard. They will stay at the Mansion House.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Col. Wilber E. Wilder, commandant of Fort Myer, Va., and Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., were among the dinner guests of Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh in Washington on Jan. 9.

Gen. and Mrs. George Andrews and Miss Katharine Andrews, who have been spending the fall and early winter at the Peggy Stewart Inn, Annapolis, Md., left there on Jan. 8 to spend the remainder of the winter at Thomasville, Ga.

Mrs. Thomas Snowden and son have joined Captain Snowden, U.S.N., at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., where Captain Snowden is commandant. Mrs. Koerper, widow of Major Koerper, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Snowden, is their guest.

Arthur S. Ward, son of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Ward, U.S.A., retired, is now connected with the Hospital Corps, looking after the wounded on the firing line of the Allies in northern France. The members of the Hospital Corps wear the uniform of the British army with Red Cross insignia.

Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves, U.S.N., who arrived at the Puget Sound Navy Yard Jan. 13 in command of the cruiser West Virginia, will assume command of the battleship Oregon at once. The Oregon will stop at San Francisco and San Diego, Cal., on her run south to take part in the Panama Canal opening.

Consul General from Japan and Madam Numano entertained at an informal luncheon in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 6, at which the former U.S. Attaché to Japan, Major G. H. R. Gosman, U.S.A., was the guest of honor. Others present were Mrs. William H. Chickering, Mrs. Allen Chickering, Miss Martha Chickering, Mrs. Gosman and the Imperial Japanese Commissioner to the Panama Exposition, Mr. Harada.

The annual dinner of the Union Society of the Civil War will take place at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street, New York, on Thursday Jan. 28, 7:30 p.m. Among the guests will be Bishop Cortland Whitehead, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Usher, Major George Haven Putnam and Henry L. Swords. Ex-Governor Edward C. Smith, of Vermont, will preside as president general.

Lieut. H. E. Marshburn, 10th U.S. Inf., who has been in the Panama Canal Zone for the past three years, arrived in New York Jan. 11 on board the Tenadores, and is at the Hotel Astor, where he was joined by Mrs. Marshburn, who came from Troy to meet her husband. After a two months' leave Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn will go to Galveston, Texas, where the Lieutenant will join the 22d Infantry for duty at that place.

Mrs. George W. Baird, wife of Rear Admiral Baird, U.S.N., was hostess at a large reception at her Rhode Island avenue residence in Washington on Jan. 7. Among those assisting in receiving and dispensing the hospitality of the dining room were Mrs. Thomas B. Casey, wife of Chief Carp. T. B. Casey, U.S.N.; Mrs. John Van Rennselaer Hoff, Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, U.S.N.; Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Capt. Frank H. Holmes, U.S.N.; Miss Katharine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., and Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Captain Bryan, U.S.N.

The officers and ladies of the post of Washington Barracks were hosts at a hop in the ballroom of the Officers' Club on Jan. 8. Flags, bunting and palms made effective decorations, and a buffet supper was served at midnight. The U.S. Engineer band played for the dancing. Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, Mrs. Henry A. Brown, wife of Chaplain Brown, U.S.A.; Mrs. Rufus W. Putnam, wife of Lieutenant Putnam, and Mrs. James G. B. Lampert, wife of Lieutenant Lampert, received the several hundred guests from Army, Navy, official and residential society of Washington.

Major William T. Littebrant, 1st U.S. Cav., was an interested listener at the Grape Growers' Association's Convention, Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1914. The Major is a viticulturist, growing Flame Tokays and Emperors, table grapes in the famous black lands near Stockton, Cal. Upon the conclusion of the proceedings of the convention he suggested to the Hon. Theodore Bell, M.C., chairman of the legal committee of the association, who were charged with the framing of a law submitted to the state Legislature of California and designed to promote temperance in the state, that a clause be inserted in the bill defining an area in the vicinity of Army posts and Soldiers' Homes where no liquor may be sold. A law is now upon the statute book forbidding the sale of liquor in the vicinity of the State University.

Mrs. David Stuart Gordon, wife of Brigadier General Gordon, U.S.A., was hostess at one of the most beautiful entertainments of the season in Washington, D.C., on Jan. 9, being a thé dancant given at her residence, 1408 Massachusetts avenue, in honor of the Misses O'Gorman, débutante daughters of Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman. The house was a profusion of roses and lilies, and the large dining room, which was used for dancing, was decorated with Christmas greens and bells. Mrs. Gordon wore a handsome gown of rose-colored brocade, real lace and fur, with a necklace of opals and diamonds. Among those assisting were Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, wife of Lieutenant Commander Mustin, U.S.N.; Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, wife of Captain Jewett, U.S.A.; Mrs. George Barnett, wife of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason.



Comdr. and Mrs. Carl T. Vogelgesang entertained at dinner at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., Jan. 10.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, U.S.N., gave a dinner at the Betton cottage, Gibbs avenue, Newport, R.I., Jan. 9.

Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, returned on Jan. 14 from a week's visit with his sister at Greenville, S.C.

Surg. and Mrs. F. E. McCullough gave an informal dance at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 9, for their daughter, Miss Dorothy McCullough.

Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Carleton left Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 5, for their new station at Galveston. Many farewell entertainments were given in their honor.

Capt. and Mrs. Roger Welles gave a dinner at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., Jan. 14, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Poultny Bigelow, of Malden-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., who are their guests for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Hill have issued invitations for a reception at 8 West Tenth street, New York city, on Friday, Jan. 28, to introduce their debutante cousin, Miss Elizabeth McCalla George, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Harry George.

Mrs. R. E. Cummins, Mrs. R. W. Barker and Miss Marie Cabell, of Fort Huachuca, spent the week-end at the Copper Queen Hotel, Bisbee, Ariz., and while there attended the hop given by the border regiments stationed at Naco in compliment to the people of Bisbee at the Bisbee Country Club.

Mrs. Abele, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, U.S.N., has gone to Bridgeport, Conn., with her mother, Mrs. George H. Sanford, and her grandmother, Mrs. Charles E. Sanford, who have been guests of Mrs. Abele at the Torpedo Station. Mrs. Abele will remain in Bridgeport a month.

Miss Lois B. Perley, daughter of the late Colonel Perley, M.C., has returned to the Emma Willard School, Troy, N.Y., after spending the holidays in Detroit, Mich., with Mrs. Perley. During her stay Mrs. Perley gave a large luncheon for her. The decorations were in Christmas colors. Owing to Mrs. Perley's illness and deep mourning, her sister, Mrs. Nathan Jenks, chaperoned.

Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, a former Assistant Secretary of the U.S. Navy, during an address to the members of the Maritime Section of the Navy League in New York city, Jan. 12, was quoted as saying: "We ought to have a battleship for every star in the flag, and when that is a fact we shall have a Navy that we shall all be proud of. The American people are going to insist on having a good Navy. At present it's a case of 'Daniels in the Bryan's den.'"

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., commandant of the Naval Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and Miss Katherine Knight gave a dinner Jan. 9 at the Naval War College, Newport, in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb. The other guests were Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William Ennis, Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cowie, Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Marsh, Comdr. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N., and Med. Dir. Lloyd W. Curtis, U.S.N. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb are guests of Mrs. Macomb's parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce.

Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired, just before former Governor Glynn, of New York, relinquished office was awarded the brevet of major general in the military forces of the state for "gallant conduct in the Gettysburg campaign and gallant and meritorious service during the War of the Rebellion, with rank from Aug. 20, 1866," the date fixed by the Supreme Court of the United States when that war ceased. The above appointment by brevet was made on recommendation of the Major General Commanding the National Guard, S.N.Y., and Adjutant General of the state.

Paymr. Chester G. Mayo, U.S.N., and Mrs. Mayo entertained Jan. 4 on board the Wyoming at the navy yard, New York, in honor of Miss Tilford, of Lakewood, N.J., with a dinner and dance. The guests were Mrs. Frank Tilford, Miss Tilford, Miss Baldwin, Miss Wentworth, Miss Lynch, Mrs. E. C. Kalbfus, Miss Corinne Tilford, Miss Wallace, Miss Marjorie Brown, Lieut. Comdr. C. R. Miller, E. C. Kalbfus, H. A. Brinser, Surgs. George J. Baker and N. T. McLean, Lieuts. Alger Dresel, Frank King, John London, J. W. Bunkley, E. J. Blankenship, Ensigns Capehart, Magruder, Cassard and Bungert.

Members of the New York Athletic Club on Jan. 13, 1915, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: For the third successive year William H. Page was elected president, and the others re-elected are George T. Montgomery, vice-president; Fred R. Fortmeyer, secretary, and Martin S. Paine, treasurer. Arthur McAleenan succeeds George J. Corbett as captain. The new members of the board of governors are Harry Anderson, to serve one year, and William H. Seach, Leonard Snider, Arthur W. Teale, John A. Topping, Charles H. Pond, Matthew P. Halpin, Edward W. Kearney and Edward G. Broenniman, each to serve for a period of two years.

Capt. John O. Steger, Coast Art., U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. Steger and their two children, is at the New Willard, Washington, for a few days. Others at the hotel are Capt. H. C. Michie, U.S.A., and Mrs. Michie and Capt. W. S. Baker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Ivan Wettengel, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wettengel, U.S.N., now on the U.S.S. Arkansas, was a recent guest at the New Willard, with a party of friends who motored over from Philadelphia. Gen. George W. Goethals was one of the prominent guests at luncheon in the palm room of the New Willard, Washington, Jan. 13, and Lieut. Richard C. Sauley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sauley have returned to the New Willard from Frankfort, Ky.

Capt. W. C. Short, 4th U.S. Cav., narrowly escaped serious injury when his horse turned a complete somersault over a three and a half foot hurdle Thursday afternoon, Dec. 17. The Captain fortunately fell clear of the horse, but received several serious bruises and contusions, and was temporarily badly disfigured. Captain Short, who has one of the best trained horses at Schofield, was going over some hurdles ahead of a horse belonging to Major Guy H. Preston, in order to induce this horse to follow over the jumps in preparation for the annual obstacle ride to take place the following Tuesday. The hurdle consisted of a pile of sand bags, to which the horse approached too close before making his leap.

A tea dance was given at the home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. David Stuart Gordon in Washington, D.C., a few days ago in honor of the Misses O'Gorman, daughters of Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman, of New York. Mrs. Gordon received her guests in the staircase hall, where, in harmony with the pink brocaded gown she wore, were the decorations of pink roses. Her corsage bouquet was

of orchids and lilies of the valley, and Miss Alice O'Gorman, Miss Anne O'Gorman and Miss Agnes O'Gorman, prettily gowned, each wore a large cluster of the same flowers. They stood in line with their hostess, and their house guest, Miss Mary Mulqueen, of New York, stood with them during part of the reception. The large drawing room, handsomely decorated in pink flowers, was used for the tea table, which also bore its burden of pink roses, that the dining room might be entirely given over to the dancers. Assisting were Mrs. James A. O'Gorman, mother of the debutantes, and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, their sister; Mrs. James R. Mann, Mrs. George Barnett, Mrs. Timothy T. Ansberry, wife of Representative Ansberry, of Ohio; Mrs. George Newgarden, Mrs. William C. Borden, Mrs. Henry C. Jewett, Mrs. Henry C. Mustin, Mrs. Robert V. Fleming and her sister, Mrs. Harry A. Kite; Miss Katherine Hill and her house guest, Miss Ruth Walsh, of New York; Miss Dorothy Mason and Miss Helmbold and Mrs. Luis F. Corea, daughter of the hostess.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

Along the entire western front from the Oise to the sea the weather has continued bad. Rains and fog have prevailed, so that the fighting along this front has been limited to artillery duels and a few local combats. In the low Flanders country the conditions must have been terrific. Although the thermometer does not drop very low here, the excess of moisture makes the cold exceedingly penetrating. The trenches are described as waist deep in mud and water and the roads are well nigh impassable. The net changes on this front are slight gains for the French near Lombaertzyde and St. Georges and at La Boisselle, northeast of Arras, and for the Germans near Neuport and Ypres.

Along the Aisne have occurred the most important developments of the week. Both sides have been active here. On Jan. 8 the French captured some German trenches near Soupir (east of Soissons and north of the Aisne River) and occupied "Hill 132." After several days' fighting the Germans have finally recaptured this position and have made further gains near Soissons. The French admit the retirement across the Aisne in several places, but give as a reason the washing away of the temporary bridges across the Aisne, so that a withdrawal was necessary to maintain communications. Whatever the reasons, this move is important in that it means the loss of an advantage gained at the time of the German retreat from the Marne, and one that will be regained only with the greatest difficulty; it also means that the Germans have been able to make progress at their nearest point to Paris; and it further means a failure of the French in their move toward the railroad that runs from Rheims through Laon and La Fere to Amiens. This railroad has admirably served the Germans both as a means of supply and as a tactical aid for the shifting of troops. The Germans, realizing the value of this position, brought up reinforcements when the French attacks became too strong for the troops on the line, and they have succeeded, as we have seen, in forcing the retirement of some of the French troops across the Aisne.

The assumption that the Germans have reinforced their center is upheld by the actions near Rheims. Here in the early part of the week the French made gains near Souain and at Perthes, occupying the latter village and advancing a short distance to the north of it. Toward the last of the week, however, the French gains were checked. In this region the hostile trenches are in places only fifty yards apart.

In the Argonne Forest local combats continued throughout the week, with the advantage resting with the Germans.

In the vicinity of St. Mihiel there were local combats, the French making slight gains northwest of Flirey and near the Meuse at the Forest La Prêtre.

The Germans mention the capture of the hills north and northeast of Nomeny (east of Pont-a-Mousson). This helps to locate the line of contact in this region.

To the southeast of Ciry-sur-Vezouze, at the village of St. Saurer, detachments of the French and Germans came in contact. The French have advanced in the Vosges to the border southeast of St. Die and west of Colmar in the vicinity of Orbey, near Bonhomme Mountain.

In Alsace the fighting was along the line from Steinbach to west of Altkirch. The French lost and then recaptured "Hill 425," west of Cernay. They occupied Burnhaupt-le-Haut, but were driven out by the Germans on Jan. 8. The latter part of the week the fog and snow have prevented further operations.

Even with the additional troops that England must be sending over and that the French have been able to equip the Allies have made in the past three weeks only very slight gains. Their fighting has been marked by an offensive movement at first one place and then at another place. When checked at one place the offensive there is apparently abandoned and an attack is made elsewhere. It is evident that, in spite of the large number of German troops that have been occupied in the Russian campaign, the Germans still hold their western lines in considerable strength. It also seems that the Allies are content to play the waiting game. Their attacks appear to have been local actions for the purpose of wearing out the enemy, to feel out the strength of the hostile lines and prevent the withdrawal of hostile troops from any point for the purpose of a concentrated attack against a weak point in the French lines. The failure to persist in the attack at any one point and the frequent reports of English soldiers allowed to go home on furlough favor the idea that the Allies are waiting until spring before assuming the offensive.

### THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The reports toward the latter part of the week, after a period of silence in regard to the East Prussian region, are indicating renewed activity along both the Gumbinnen and the Soldau fronts. About Jan. 11 the Russians assumed the offensive and advanced in the region southeast of Gumbinnen and east of Loetzen, in the north of the lake region. Their success here against the German cavalry detachments and their capture of several villages in this region indicate that at last the lakes and marshes in this region are now frozen. The latest official report from Berlin states that the Russian attacks in this region have been repulsed. Taking the Russian and German reports together, it would seem that the Russians have driven in the cavalry detachments that the Germans had out observing and patrolling this region, but were in turn checked by the supporting troops. In conjunction with the move from the east border, the Russians have advanced from the region southwest of Mlawka in the direction of Radzanow, and have been

successful in the capturing of several villages. The line of advance appears to be up the Działowska and Mlawka rivers on a line approximately parallel with the railroad through Mlawka and Soldau and from fifteen to twenty miles west of this railroad. This is with the object apparently of flanking the German lines near Mlawka, which have been no doubt by this time put into a strong state of defense. If the Russians can succeed by this drive in reaching and holding the railroad line that passes west from Soldau through Lautenburg toward Thorn they would deprive the Germans of one of their main lines of supply for this region, but the Germans would still have the railroad from Thorn to Osterode and Allenstein, with the spurs running off to the south and east for supplying the region north of Soldau. These railways here, as elsewhere along the German frontier, are greatly to the advantage of the Germans. The mere reaching and cutting of the railroad line Lautenburg-Soldau will give to the Russians only a negative advantage by depriving the Germans of a line that is of great assistance to them, but would be of little use to the Russians. However, a drive to Lautenburg would probably flank the positions near Soldau, so that the retirement north of that place might result, thereby permitting the Russians to advance their line to the north of Lautenburg-Soldau-Niedenburg. This would then give to the Russians the advantage of a railroad in rear of and parallel to their front, whereby the problem of supply is simplified and a great tactical advantage results from the ability to suddenly shift troops from one portion of the line to mass upon another point chosen for the attack. The Germans have shown themselves past masters in the use of these strategic railways and are fully aware of their great value, so that it is safe to assume that they will offer a strong resistance to this drive of the Russians, and perhaps will attempt a counter drive from the vicinity of Mlawka.

Another feature of this move is interesting in that it points out the part played by the railroads in the war as never before. The Russian drive to the southwest of Mlawka would at first thought seem to be a wedge that would soon completely separate the Soldau army from General von Hindenburg's army in front of Warsaw. Such will be the effect should the Germans close in on Warsaw from the north; but, with the Russians advancing, this wedge would not be effective in separating the German armies until the railroad from Thorn to Osterode is reached.

In front of Warsaw the Germans have continued throughout the week their attacks, which have been practically confined to the front from Sochawez through Bolimow to Skierniewice. Some of these attacks have been severe, while the others have been conducted by smaller detachments. They were all repulsed until about Jan. 12, when the Germans gained considerable ground, as admitted by the Petrograd despatches. More definite news has not yet been received.

The reports make no mention of any activity of the southern portion of this line in the vicinity of Inowolodz and Opoczno.

Along the Nida River the Russians have been opposed by the Austrians in force and have made several attempts to cross to the west bank, but without success. Along the Donajec River an artillery duel has been in progress. A night attack by the Russians against the heights near Zakliczyn, west of Tuchow and between the Biala and Donajec rivers, was repulsed by the Austrians.

Reports during the week do not give anything definite as to the operations in the Carpathians and in Bukowina. The weather has been bad, and very probably the snow and fog have caused practically a suspension of operations in these mountains. The last despatches are that the Russians have begun to attack the Austrian fortifications in the mountains between Bukowina and Transylvania. Operations in this region have resulted in causing Roumania to make warlike preparations, but this state has not yet entered into the war.

Unofficial news despatches have referred to an increase in the strength of the Russian forces by the addition of about one and one-half million men of the 1914 class. About 500,000 of the 1915 class have been ordered to report in February, and these in a pinch could be used in the late spring. Germany's latest levy of men nineteen years old has called out 600,000 additional troops. In Austria a supreme effort is being made to raise a new army by calling to the colors men who for minor disabilities were previously rejected.

In Transcaucasia the Turks appear to have been able to make strong rearguard stands after their severe defeats at Ardahan and Sari Kamysh. They have taken the offensive near Kara-Ungan and have been fighting a hard rearguard action near Olti (fifty-five miles west of Kars). In northwest Persia, in the Russian sphere of influence, the Turks, after defeating the Russian detachments at Urumiyah (west of the lake by the same name) and near Miyandab (south east of Lake Urumiyah), have occupied Tabriz, an important town to the east of the lake. Tabriz, the second largest city in Persia, affords a base for operations into the Russian province of Erivan. To drive the Turks out of Tabriz the Russians would have to send an expedition over the high range of mountains along the north border of Persia. The possession of Tabriz at the end of the war would afford Turkey a good basis for negotiation. So this move of the Turks is of considerable importance, and also of interest in that it may involve the movement of British troops through the neutral zone of Persia into the Russian sphere of influence.

## NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from pages 618-619.)

The following official statement concerning Austrian naval losses was made at Vienna, Jan. 13: "Since the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk on Aug. 16 no Austrian ship, boat or aeroplane has even been damaged by hostile or its own gunfire. Not a single man of the fleet has been wounded, while of the French fleet the submarine Curie has been destroyed and a battleship of the Courbet type has been hit by two torpedoes. Since Dec. 3, with the exception of submarines, not a single hostile war vessel has been seen on our coasts."

The French Minister of Marine on Jan. 13 denied that the dreadnought Courbet was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine and subsequently collided with the Jean Bart and ran ashore, as is mentioned in an Austrian report elsewhere in this issue. The Austrian submarine E-12 attacked the French fleet, the Minister says, in the Straits of Otranto, but not a single ship was sunk. One vessel, not the Courbet, was slightly injured.

Turkey has acceded to the demands of Italy that reparation be made for the insult to her flag at Ardeideh when the British Vice Consul was arrested in the Italian Consulate. Investigation of the circumstances attending the invasion of the Italian Consulate is still in prog-



ress, and the incident will remain open until this inquiry has been completed. In view of the concessions Turkey is reported to have made, however, satisfactory adjustment is expected.

Lord Hardinge, Viceroy of India, at the opening of the Viceroyal Council at Delhi, India, Jan. 12, made the statement that 200,000 East Indians had left India for France, Egypt, East Africa and Mesopotamia. Those in Mesopotamia are now presumably advancing with the British troops on Bagdad.

The 121st Prussian casualty list, published on Jan. 13, according to a despatch by way of Copenhagen, brings the total killed, wounded and missing to 840,343. This total refers only to the Prussian army, and does not include 134 Bavarian, ninety Saxon, eighty-nine Württemberg and fourteen naval lists which have been issued. Of the recent casualties the greater part occurred in the fighting in Poland in November, the cavalry and artillery suffering particularly heavily. The Bavarian lists show that the Bavarians have been the heaviest losers in the fighting in West Flanders. The 17th Bavarian Reserve Regiment was completely annihilated at Wyschaete, near Ypres, and all the officers were killed.

The British Admiralty has placed an order for the construction of twenty submarines with the Canadian Vickers Company of Montreal and work has been begun on ten of the craft. The company is a branch of the English shipbuilding firm of Vickers, Sons and Maxim. The plates and some of the parts of the vessels will be bought in the United States, but the actual work of construction will be done at Montreal.

The Germans are utilizing ice-breakers on the Mazurian lakes to prevent the lakes from freezing. There is a double object in this—to enable the German gunboats to continue their operations and to render it impossible for the Russians engaged in East Prussia to cross on the ice. The new recruitment in 1915 within sixteen days, as officially announced, will give Russia nearly 600,000 new men.

"We know," remarks the London Army and Navy Gazette, "what is approximately the strength of the British troops now actually in the field, and we may perhaps hazard the estimate of our expenditure in shell and rifle cartridges as being respectively 20,000 and 400,000 per diem. If from these data we make a calculation of the German expenditure in gun and rifle ammunition, we shall find it to amount to figures so huge, that we may well doubt whether even Germany, with all her resources in war production, can for much longer make supply keep pace with demand."

#### MISSOURI'S THANKS TO LIEUT. BARTLETT.

Jasper County Officers' Club,  
2d Infantry, N.G. Mo., Joplin, Mo.

1. Be it resolved by the officers of Jasper County Officers' Club that the thanks of the officers of this regiment are due and are hereby tendered to 1st Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, C.A.C., recruiting officer, Joplin, Mo., for encouragement and assistance rendered by him during the last three years;

2. That we hereby express our appreciation of his efforts;

3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Lieutenant Bartlett, a copy to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication, and that the Congressman from this district be requested to present a copy to the War Department for file with his record.

Signed this eighth day of December, A.D., 1914.

Charles D. Smith, Major, 2d Inf., N.G. Mo.; W. E. Hiatt, Major, 2d Inf., N.G. Mo.; Elmer B. Trowbridge, Capt., Co. A; Fred H. Nesbitt, Capt., Co. I; Earl H. Welcome, Capt., M.C., 2d Inf.; Louis E. Dettwiler, 1st Lieut., Co. A; Harry A. Leanning, 1st Lieut., M.C., 2d Inf.; John H. O'Neill, 2d Lieut., Co. I; William C. Peters, 2d Lieut., Co. A; Scott Arbuckle, 1st Lieut., Co. I; W. A. Raupp, Col., 2d Regt., N.G. Mo.; Paul Tucker, Lieut. Col., 2d Inf., N.G. Mo.; Westley Halliburton, Major, 2d Inf., N.G. Mo.; H. W. Brown, Capt. and Q.M., 2d Inf.; Fred L. Alberts, Capt. and Adj., 2d Inf.; T. S. Wadell, Capt. and A.I.S.A.P., 2d Inf.; G. F. Wolfe, Capt., Co. F; L. E. Hooker, 1st Lieut., Co. F; F. W. Manchester, Adj., 1st Batt., 2d Inf.; Gunder Dullum, 2d Lieut., Co. F.

As to the Army and Navy Foreign Language League, of Washington, a correspondent writes: "Mere social amusement is not the object of the league, any more than a four years' course of hard study on the part of midshipmen and cadets at Annapolis and West Point in the departments of modern languages would be for mere schoolboy recreation. Its serious motive is to encourage the study and practice of foreign languages in the homes of officers, and this practice afforded will be the means of preventing officers from forgetting what they learn as midshipmen and cadets, and also while attending other educational institutions. It is hoped that a general spread of language culture—especially since we are liable to become even more closely connected with foreigners in the future—may be the result in both Services. Any language or languages can be chosen by a member, and some application to study and the organizing of 'coteries' by members at Army posts and naval stations for the purpose of actual conversation in foreign languages will require but little time on the part of those interested. It is encouraging to note that the list of members is daily growing longer, and although the league is but a few weeks old names of officers and those of their families have already arrived from far Japan. There are many advantages to be derived from becoming an ardent sustainer of the Army and Navy Foreign Language League, and the mothers and children of Army and Navy firebrands will find in it much to be gained. The device of the league is: 'A man is as many men as he speaks languages.' No expense is attached to membership." The president of the league is Mrs. George Horatio Gorham, of Washington, D.C.

The Rev. Walter R. Burton, walking out of his home in Fairmount, Minn., while suffering from amnesia, found his way to Key West, Fla., and there enlisted in the Navy as a musician. In the New York Hospital, New York city, Jan. 12, he regained his personality as a minister and could recall none of the facts of his enlistment. Dr. Burton's predicament is regarded by physicians as one of the most puzzling cases of amnesia that they have ever been called upon to deal with. Twelve days elapsed between his loss of memory in his home town and his enlistment at Key West, fifteen hundred miles away. He had been taken to the hospital on Jan. 10 from Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, where he had

fallen unconscious. The nurses searched his pockets and found enlistment papers showing that Richard Hudd had become a musician of the second grade in the U.S. Navy at Key West, Fla., on Dec. 26, 1914. Also there was an identification card and a key showing that Hudd had been transferred to the navy yard in Brooklyn and, since Jan. 2, had been living in the Naval Y.M.C.A. in Sands street. The hospital communicated with the navy yard, and William S. Porteous, a first class yeoman in command of recruits aboard the receiving ship Maine, visited the hospital and identified him. At the navy yard it was said that Burton had not overstayed his leave since he was reported from the hospital before 7:30 Jan. 11, just before his leave expired. His enlistment will doubtless be canceled after his story has been investigated.

Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., whose resignation from the Army was accepted to take effect Jan. 9, 1915, was born in New York Dec. 4, 1873. In May, 1898, he enlisted as a private in the 4th Virginia Volunteers, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 34th U.S. Volunteers July 5, 1899, serving in the Philippines with that organization. He was appointed second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, was transferred to the Artillery Corps, Oct. 3, 1901, and resigned from the Army June 10, 1902. He was appointed first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Sept. 23, 1901, and was promoted captain in January, 1907. He was assigned to the 4th Field Artillery the following June.

At the sale of the autographic collection of Gen. H. C. King a letter of General Grant to Col. J. S. Bowers, dated April 6, 1865, brought the best price, selling to J. F. Sabin for \$80. Other prices were: No. 112, a General Grant letter to Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, to J. Gundlaw for \$52.50; No. 115, a letter from Grant to his father, dated Feb. 20, 1864, to John Butler for \$30, and No. 171, an order signed by Lincoln, to permit cotton to pass the blockade, to J. F. Drake, Inc., for \$57.50.

The receipts of the Army Relief Society from the Army and Navy football game at Philadelphia last November was \$9,425.

## THE ARMY.

S.O. JAN. 14, 1915, WAR DEPT.

The following changes in stations of officers of Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. William P. Stokely relieved duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers and at Washington Barracks, March 1, 1915; then to Savannah and take station.

Capt. Wildurr R. Willing relieved duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers at Washington Barracks, March 1, 1915; then to St. Louis and take station.

Capt. William L. Guthrie relieved duty with Company M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, March 1, 1915; then to Mobile and take station.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes No. 15, Nov. 19, 1914, change paragraphs 9, 277, 1044, 1077, and 1249, Army Regulations.

Changes No. 16, Dec. 15, 1914, change paragraphs 152, 1138, and 1493, Army Regulations.

Changes No. 17, Dec. 28, 1914, change paragraphs 126, 139, and 1215, Army Regulations, change in Par. 139 not to take effect until Feb. 1, 1915.

G.O. 92, DEC. 28, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I. 1. Par. I, G.O. 9, War D., 1913, relating to the tactical organization of the troops of the mobile Army stationed within the continental limits of the United States, as amended, is further amended so as to assign the 30th Infantry in place of the 5th Infantry to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, to take effect upon the arrival of the 30th Infantry for station in the Eastern Department.

2. Par. V, G.O. 9, War Dept., 1913, relating to organizations assigned to duty in the several territorial departments, is amended so as to add the 5th Infantry to the organizations named as assigned to the Eastern Department, and to omit the 30th Infantry from the organizations named as assigned to the Western Department, the omission of the 30th Infantry to take effect upon the departure of that regiment from the Western Department.

II. Directs that in applying G.O. 14, 1912, War Dept., Engineer Examining Boards for promotion will consider Pars. 37 (f), 37 (j) and 37 (n) as separated into two parts, each of which shall constitute a separate and distinct subject of examination.

III. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1915, no further requests for supply of transportation requests will be made upon the office of the Quartermaster General, but such requests are to be made as follows:

1. Upon the depot quartermaster, Washington, D.C., directly for all posts, recruiting stations, and depots in the Eastern Department.

2. Upon the depot quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo., directly for all posts, recruiting stations, and depots in the Central and Southern Departments.

3. Upon the depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal., directly, for all posts, recruiting stations, and depots in the Western and Hawaiian Departments.

IV. By direction of the President, the commanding officer of the United States troops in the Panama Canal Zone is empowered, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1913, to appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary.

V. G.O. 68, War Dept., 1910, is rescinded and new regulations are substituted therefor for the operation and maintenance of laundries established at military posts by the Q.M. Corps.

#### BULLETIN NO. 2, JAN. 6, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

The following indorsement approved by the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

34854-1441. 1st Ind.  
Ordnance Office, Oct. 6, 1914. To the Chief, C.A.D., O.C.S.

2. This Department does not wish to unnecessarily restrict coast defense commanders in the use of armament machinists in their districts in connection with target practice. It is, however, believed to be undesirable that a practice should grow up in the Coast Artillery of depending on these machinists for certain classes of work which could be as well performed by the enlisted personnel as by machinists, in view of the fact that ordnance machinists cannot be expected to be available for such work in time of action. It is believed that in many cases there may be conditions existing in a battery which it is desirable to have ordnance machinists observe in actual firing, but the presence of machinists at each battery during practice results in a considerable loss of time and consequent increase in the cost of maintenance.

JNO. T. THOMPSON,  
Colonel, Ord. Dept., Acting C. of O.

By command of Major General Wood:  
EDWIN F. GLENN,  
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

(G.O. 17 is the last of the series of 1914.)

G.O. 1, JAN. 4, 1915, CENTRAL DEPT.

I. In future, in the preparation of efficiency reports under the provisions of Par. 829, Army Regulations, the directions in italics under heading T, page 16, efficiency report blank, Form No. 429, A.G.O., requiring that officers be arranged in order of merit, will be disregarded by reporting officers.

In answering heading E, the detail for which an officer may be peculiarly fitted will be specifically stated, and if fitness for more than one detail is reported, the comparative fitness should be shown as required under heading D. Letter The A.G.O., Dec. 31, 1914, No. 2234489.

II. Garrison School certificates issued for proficiency in the old edition of Field Service Regulations no longer exempt officers from examination in this subject for promotion, in view of the fact that a new Field Service Regulations has lately been issued. A certificate in this subject, therefore, issued in 1911, is no longer of value in exempting an officer from examination in that subject. Indt., The A.G.O., Dec. 9, 1914, No. 2230265.

By order of Colonel Frederick: H. O. S. HEISTAND,  
Adjutant General, Department Adjutant.

G.O. 34, DEC. 31, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I. Second Lieut. Paul C. Raborg, 9th Cav., a.d.c., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as inspector of small-arms practice of the department, vice 1st Lieut. Matt C. Bristol, 12th Cav., a.d.c., hereby relieved.

#### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. H. L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps: Lieut. Col. Robert E. L. Michie and Major P. D. Lochridge, Cav. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The leave granted Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., is extended ten days. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Major Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., from further treatment in the Letterman General Hospital and will report for duty at his proper station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 29, Western D.)

The following changes in the station and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: Capt. Stanley S. Ross upon arrival in the United States will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., U.S. Military Prison, for duty as Q.M., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at that prison, relieving Major Salmon F. Dutton of those duties, and also Capt. Francis W. Griffin, temporarily on duty as assistant to the Q.M. Major Dutton will retain station at Alcatraz, Cal.; Captain Griffin upon being relieved will return to his station at San Francisco, Cal. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 3, War D., Jan. 5, 1915, relating to Sergt. 1st Class James E. Caron, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class James E. Caron, Q.M.C., now at New Vienna, Ohio, upon expiration of furlough will report to the C.O., Fort Meade, S.D., for duty as clerk. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Sergt. George O. Anderson, Q.M.C., Galveston, Texas, to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1915, for duty in the Philippine Department. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Sick leave three months to Lieut. Col. Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.C. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Peter A. Ryan, Q.M.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Benni Goldblatt, 5th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Q.M. Sergts. William J. Foster, John W. Tilford, Jacob H. Spengler, John D. Summerlin, William I. Pillans, Frank Jansen and James A. Haiman, Q.M.C., upon completion of their three years' tour of duty in the Philippine Islands will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., to take the correspondence course in the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers, Fort Leavenworth. (Jan. 8, War D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., in addition to his other duties, will render the necessary medical attendance at the post of Fort Thomas, Ky. (Jan. 9, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of medical officers are ordered: Capt. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., from duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty, relieving Capt. Guy V. Rukke, M.C. Captain Rukke, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Capt. John T. Aydelotte, M.C., after his arrival in the United States, and upon the expiration of leave granted, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty.

Capt. Edward M. Welles, jr., after his arrival in the United States, and upon the expiration of leave granted, will proceed to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty, relieving Capt. Edward G. Huber, M.C. Captain Huber, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston for assignment to duty, with station at Fort Riley, Kas.

First Lieut. Luther R. Pount, M.C., will report April 26, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., president of the examining board appointed at Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. Lieutenant Pount, upon the completion of his examination, will stand relieved from duty at General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about May 5, 1915, for Manila for duty.

Capt. Thomas H. Johnson, M.C., after his arrival in United States, and upon expiration of such leave as has been granted him, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty.

Capt. Edgar Napier, M.C., after his arrival in United States, and upon the expiration of leave granted him, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty, with station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C., after his arrival in United States, and upon expiration of such leave as may be granted him, will proceed to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Victor E. Putnam, M.R.C.

Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., is relieved from further temporary duty in the Southern Department and from duty at Fort Miley, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (Jan. 7, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Harry H. Blodgett, M.C., is extended one month. (Dec. 26, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to Capt. Edward G. Huber, M.C. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. Merritt W. Ireland, M.C., president of the examining board at Manila, for examination for promotion between April 1 and April 30, 1915: First Lieuts. Philip B. Connolly, Michael A. Dailey, Chester R. Haig, Johnson P. Harwood, Jr., Harwood, Jr., John G. Ingold, Frederick C. A. Kellam, jr., Kerwin W. Kinard, Shelley U. Marietta, Alvin C. Miller, Omar H. Quade, Thomas E. Scott, Robert Skelton, Leeson O. Tarleton, John H. Trinder, Samuel J. Turnbull and Adna G. Wilde. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., will report in person on April 5, 1915, to Col. Charles Richard, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., is extended one month. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on April 5, 1915, to Major Jere B. Clayton, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Harry H. Blodgett, Robert M. Hardaway, Howard L. Hull, John W. Sherwood, Alfred P. Upshur and Charles M. Watson. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on April 5, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., president of the examining board at Ancon, Canal Zone, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. James E. Baylis, Thomas W. Burnett, Douglas W. McNery, John W. Meehan and Guy L. Qualls. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Leave one month to Major Thomas S. Bratton, M.C., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Dec. 24, S.D.)

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major George A. Skinner, M.C. (Jan. 13, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person to Lieut. Col. Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., president of the examining board at Honolulu, H.T., for examination for promotion, at such time between April 1 and 15, 1915, as may be directed: First Lieuts. Harry R. McKeller and Neal N. Wood. (Jan. 12, War D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report in person on April 5, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C.,



president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. William E. Hall, Hew B. McMurdo, William B. Meister, Leopold Mitchell and Harry H. Van Kirk. (Jan. 12, War D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C., after his arrival in the United States, and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted, will proceed to Fort Logan H. Root, Ark., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. J. Vincent Falisi, M.R.C. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Albion McD. Coffey, M.R.C., after his arrival in the United States, and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Emile L. De Lanney, M.R.C. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph W. Newton, M.R.C., after his arrival in United States, and upon the expiration of such leave as may be granted, will proceed to Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William E. Shen, M.R.C. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Robertson, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., to his home, and from active duty. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Leave one month and nine days to 1st Lieut. James A. Robertson, M.R.C., upon his arrival at his home. (Jan. 9, War D.)

So much of Par. 31, S.O. 265, Nov. 10, 1914, War D., as relates 1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., from duty in Philippine Department, about March 15, 1915, is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Anderson from duty in the Philippines about Jan. 15, 1915, when he will proceed to the United States for further orders. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps, upon his relief from duty at post specified after his name, will proceed to his home and is relieved from further active duty: First Lieuts. Victor E. Putnam, Fort Miley, Cal.; J. Vincent Falisi, Fort Logan H. Root, Ark.; Emile L. De Lanney, Fort Crook, Neb.; and William E. Shen, Fort Missoula, Mont. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Upon the arrival at Honolulu, H.T., of the transport to leave Manila about March 15, 1915, Acting Dental Surgeon Arnett P. Matthews and Albert R. White will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to Major Roger Brooke, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for appointment as dental surgeons, with rank as first lieutenant, and upon completion thereof will return to the places of receipt by them of this order, by the first available transport. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from his present duties, is granted 1st Lieut. Alden Carpenter, D.S. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Earl J. Down, H.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, to report to the C.O., Field Hospital No. 5, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Ivan N. Karlson, H.C. Sergeant 1st Class Karlson upon relief will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.  
Capt. Arthur Williams, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Golden, Colo., for the purpose of making the annual inspection on Feb. 4 of Co. A, Engineer Corps, Militia of Colorado. (Jan. 5, C.D.)

First Lieut. John W. Stewart, C.E., to station at New York City for duty in connection with the land defense of New York. (Jan. 7, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. Donald Carswell, Fort Popham, Maine, will be placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Harry L. Black, Fort Thomas, Ky., will be sent to Empire, Canal Zone, for duty. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Eliza G. Abbott from duty at headquarters, Eastern Department, about Jan. 20, 1915, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as instructor at the Army Signal School; 1st Lieut. James G. Taylor from duty at Fort Wood, N.Y., about Jan. 27, 1915, and will then report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the signal officer of that department. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Willis, S.C. (second lieutenant, 6th Inf.), San Diego, Cal., will report not later than Jan. 4 to the president of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, Western D.)

First Class Sergt. Joseph P. Conway, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty at The Army Service Schools. (Jan. 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. John Young, S.G., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and will repair to his home. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Sick leave three months to Major William T. Littelbrant, 1st Cav., the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 23, Western D.)

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

Leave three months, about Jan. 21, 1915, to Capt. Joseph A. Baer, 2d Cav. (Jan. 11, E.D.)

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

The leave granted Capt. Frank R. McCoy (attached to 3d Cavalry) is extended one month. (Jan. 7, War D.)

##### 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Major Letcher Hardeman, 4th Cav., upon his own application is retired from active service, under the provisions of Sec. 1243, R.S., after more than thirty-two years' service. He will proceed to his home. (Jan. 13, War D.)

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.  
First Lieut. Charles D. Rogers, 7th Cav., now at Trinidad, Colo., will return to Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., for temporary duty at that post and on being relieved therefrom will proceed to Manila. He will sail from San Francisco on the transport to leave about Feb. 5, 1915. (Jan. 9, War D.)

First Sergt. Robert Trevelthick, Troop K, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 7, War D.)

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, 9th Cav., Naco, Ariz., will report to examining board at Naco, Ariz., as soon after Jan. 1 as required for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. C. BROWN.

First Lieut. Robert Blaine, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Dec. 24, S.D.)

First Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, 10th Cav., Nogales, Ariz., will report to examining board at Naco, Ariz., as soon after Jan. 1 as required, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Bradburn, 10th Cav., Fort Apache, to San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 25, for examination with a view to his detail in the Ordnance Department. (Dec. 17, S.D.)

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, 11th Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 8, E.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 11th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 11, War D.)

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

First Lieut. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., Columbus, N.M., will report to examining board at Columbus, N.M., as soon after Jan. 1, 1915, as he may be required, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

##### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

##### COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., Marfa, Texas, will report to examining board at Fort Clark, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1, 1915, as required for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

Leave two months, when relieved from duty at the U.S.

Military Prison, to Capt. Rudolph E. Smyser, 15th Cav. (Dec. 22, S.D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, Cav., unassigned, is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., Feb. 28, 1915. He is assigned to the 3d Cavalry, March 1, 1915, and will then join that regiment. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Col. Harry C. Benson, Cav., unassigned, is attached to the 9th Cavalry, and upon his arrival in the United States and on the expiration of any leave granted will join the regiment to which attached. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, Cav. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Major Frank S. Armstrong, Cav., is detailed for service to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Jan. 13, 1915, vice Major Arthur Thayer, Q.M.C., relieved, Jan. 12, 1915. (Jan. 12, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

##### 2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to 2d Lieut. George G. Seaman, 2d Field Art. (Jan. 9, War D.)

##### 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Second Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., is attached to Battery E of that regiment, with station at Fort Myer, Va., and will join battery. (Jan. 8, War D.)

##### 4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 31, 2d Div.)

The resignation by Capt. Cleveland C. Lansing, 4th Field Art., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 9, 1915. (Jan. 9, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, 4th Field Art., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 29, 2d Div.)

First Sergt. Walter E. Turner, Battery A, 4th Field Art., Texas City, Texas, is detailed as sergeant to duty in connection with Militia of Louisiana and will be sent to New Orleans, La. (Jan. 7, War D.)

##### 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, 5th Field Art., now on leave, from further duty at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Jan. 14, 1915, to join his regiment. (Jan. 7, War D.)

##### 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Leave two months, upon relief from recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, to 1st Lieut. John R. Starkey, 6th Field Art. (Dec. 4, S.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

##### BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, about Jan. 5, to Lieut. Col. William C. Davis, C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans. (Dec. 29, Western D.)

Capt. Samuel M. English, C.A.C., from further treatment in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to station, Fort Winfield Scott. (Dec. 29, Western D.)

Leave ten days, upon relief from duty at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., to Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C. (Jan. 7, E.D.)

Leave twenty-five days to Capt. Robert B. McBride, C.A.C. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Richard B. Cravens, C.A.C. (Jan. 9, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Jaius A. Moore, from the 27th Company to the 161st Company; Capt. Henry R. Casey, from the 161st Company to the 27th Company. Each of the officers will join company to which transferred. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to 1st Lieut. Chester J. Goodier, C.A.C. (Dec. 23, Western D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cottrell, C.A.C. (Jan. 7, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. William S. Dowd, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, and the name of 1st Lieut. West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, Jan. 7, 1915. Lieutenant Jacobs is relieved from duty at U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Feb. 25, 1915, and will then join company. (Jan. 7, War D.)

Leave ten days to 2d Lieut. Stiles M. Decker, C.A.C. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 1, War D., Jan. 2, 1915, relating to Master Electrician Robert W. Davis, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 9, War D.)

Par. 25 and 26, S.O. 1, War D., Jan. 2, 1915, relating to Master Electrician John F. Leary, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at the U.S.M.A., will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, for assignment to a company. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Par. 28, S.O. 5, Jan. 7, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Jaius A. Moore and Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, C.A.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, Q.M.C., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas A. Terry, C.A.C., from staff duty in the Coast Defenses of Charleston and will report to C.O. of those defenses for assignment to a company. (Jan. 11, War D.)

First Lieut. John P. Smith, C.A.C., now on duty at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., in addition to his other duties is assigned to general supervision of the installation and display of the War Department submarine mine exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. (Jan. 11, War D.)

Par. 47, S.O. 289, Dec. 8, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. William Paterson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 282, Nov. 30, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Myron S. Crissy, C.A.C., is revoked. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Capt. George P. Hawes, jr., C.A.C., from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is assigned to the 44th Company and will join that company. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Sick leave three months, upon relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., is granted Capt. Adna G. Clarke, C.A.C. (Jan. 11, E.D.)

First Sergt. Peter Houman, 57th Co., C.A.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 11, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to the places indicated for examination with a view to their selection for detail in the Ordnance Department: To C.O., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Capt. Harry L. Morse, 2d Lieut. Leonard L. Barrett, Archie S. Buyers, Harold A. Strauss and Francis A. Englehart, C.A.C.; to C.O. Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., 2d Lieuts. Roger B. Colton, Robert E. Kimball, Stephen H. MacGregor and Cecil G. Young, C.A.C. (Jan. 12, E.D.)

Leave one month to Major Roderick L. Carmichael, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C. (Jan. 13, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 236, Oct. 7, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, C.A.C., upon his arrival in United States to report to the C.O., Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for assignment to a company, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Grace upon his arrival in United States to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Portland, for assignment to a company. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Capt. John C. Ohnstad and James Totten, C.A.C., in addition to their other duties are designated as members of the Coast Artillery Board. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Willard K. Richards, C.A.C., from duty in the Coast Defenses of Tampa to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for assignment to a company. (Jan. 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 282, Nov. 30, 1914, War D., as directs 2d Lieut. John L. Homer, C.A.C., upon his arrival in the United States to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Columbia, for assignment to a company, is amended so as to direct that officer upon his arrival in United States to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, for assignment to a company. (Jan. 12, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the 2d Infantry, May 1, 1915: Capt. William R. Gibson and Joseph C. Kay. Each, as soon as practicable after May 1, will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Jan. 13, War D.)

##### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

First Sergt. George Smith, Co. M, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Jan. 9, War D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

The leave granted Capt. Constant Cordier, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 26, 2d Div.)

So much of Par. 43, S.O. 298, Dec. 18, 1914, War D., as transfers 1st Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., to the 15th Infantry effective April 1, 1915, is amended so as to transfer that officer to the 15th Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1915. He will proceed at proper time to Fort Crook for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will proceed to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave about March 5, 1915, for Manila and will join regiment. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. MORRISON.

First Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, 6th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., El Paso, Texas, will report to examining board at Fort Bliss, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1, 1915, as he may be required, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Horatio I. Lawrance and 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Bouton, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas, will report to examining board at Laredo, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1 as may be required by the board, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Mason W. Gray, jr., assigned to 9th Infantry, effective Jan. 1, 1915. (Dec. 11, S.D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

Leave one month, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, 10th Inf. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Andrew J. White, 10th Inf. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATTHOFORD.

Leave two months and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1914, to Capt. Frederick G. Knabenshue, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

Second Lieuts. Frederick C. Phelps, Yuma, Ariz., and William F. Hodge, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz., will report to examining board at Nogales, Ariz., as soon after Jan. 1 as required, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Leave one month and fifteen days, upon being relieved from duty at Alcatraz, Cal., to 1st Lieut. Eugene Robinson, 16th Inf. (Dec. 30, S.D.)

First Lieut. Elliott Caziare and 2d Lieuts. Charles K. Nulsen, Alva Lee and Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas, will report to examining board at Fort Bliss, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1, 1915, as they may be required, to determine their fitness for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

Leave two months to Lieut. Col. Edwin A. Root, 16th Inf. (Dec. 18, S.D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

First Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas, will report to examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1 as required, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave two months to Capt. Harry D. Blasland, 19th Inf. (Dec. 29, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., is extended two months. (Dec. 29, 2d Div.)

#### 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Leave one month and ten days, about Jan. 5, 1915, to 2d Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., Fort Bliss. (Dec. 5, S.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, will report to examining board at Fort Bliss, Texas, as soon after Jan. 1, 1915, as required, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 28, S.D.)

#### 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

##### COL. W. LASSITER, ATTACHED.

Capt. Allen Parker, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is designated to make the annual inspections of the 8th and 7th Regiments of Infantry, Militia of Illinois, in Chicago, beginning Feb. 4, 1915. (Dec. 28, C.D.)

#### 22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

The name of 1st Lieut. Max B. Garber, 22d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 12, 1915, and the name of 1st Lieut. Dean Halford, Inf., is removed therefrom, Feb. 11, 1915. Lieutenant Halford is assigned to the 23d Infantry, Feb. 12, 1915, and upon relief from present duties will join that regiment. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

First Sergt. John Stokes, Co. K, 24th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Sergt. William Lewis, Co. F, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will repair to his home. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave one month and twenty days, about Jan. 1, 1915, is granted Capt. Patrick A. Connolly, 26th Inf. (Dec. 23, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Albert B. Kaemper, 26th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega, Ga., Jan. 17, 1915. (Jan. 12, War D.)

Leave one month and five days to 1st Lieut. Harry S. Adams, 26th Inf. (Dec. 31, 2d Div.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. James A. Lynch, 28th Inf



Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., Capt. Will H. Point, 28th Inf., Capt. Ira F. Fravel, 7th Inf., Major Edward F. Geddings, M.C., Capt. Harley J. Hallett, M.C. (Dec. 28, 2d Div.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Eagle Pass, Texas, Jan. 18, 1915, for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail for board: Col. Frederick W. Sibley, 14th Cav., Lieut. Col. Harry C. Hale, 17th Inf., Major Oren B. Meyer, 14th Cav., Capt. William A. Banta, M.C., and Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort McIntosh, Texas, for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. Robert A. Brown, 14th Cav., Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., Major Isaac C. Jenks, 9th Inf., Major Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., and Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fabens, Texas, for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail for board: Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf., Major Oren B. Meyer, 14th Cav., Capt. Addison D. Davis, M.C., and 1st Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.C. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

A board is appointed to meet at Naco, Ariz., for the examination of Infantry officers for promotion. Detail for board: Lieut. Col. Armand L. Lasseigne, 11th Inf., Major Irving W. Rand, M.C., Major Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf., Major William T. Wilder, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Austin J. Canning, M.C. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave ten days to Capt. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, retired, recruiting officer. (Jan. 11, War D.)

#### RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect May 1, 1915: Capt. Harvey W. Miller, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. Goodwin Compton, 13th Inf., Otto L. Brunzel, 13th Inf., Love A. McClure, 15th Inf., and Augustus B. Valz, 8th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frank P. Scowden, 8th Inf., Andrew G. Gardner, 13th Inf., James A. O'Brien, 13th Inf., Alvan C. Sandeford, 8th Inf., Albert S. Kuegle, 24th Inf., and George A. Sanford, 15th Inf. Each officer will proceed to the United States about May 15, 1915, and upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (Jan. 13, War D.)

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Each of the following officers will report to the president of the board at Fort Crockett, Texas, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Alex. M. Hall, 28th Inf., 1st Lieut. Carl C. Jones, 7th Inf., 2d Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., John H. Muncaster, 4th Inf., Theodore K. Spencer, 7th Inf., Albert L. Sneed, 7th Inf., Max R. Wainer, 28th Inf., Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf., Oral E. Clark, 7th Inf. (Dec. 28, 2d Div.)

The following officers will report to the president of the board at Texas City for examination for promotion: Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 27th Inf., 1st Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf., 2d Lieut. George A. Matile, 27th Inf., 2d Lieut. Henry J. Damm, 26th Inf., 2d Lieut. Charles E. Coates, 27th Inf. (Dec. 28, 2d Div.)

#### G.C.M.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Naco, Ariz., Jan. 8, 1915. Detail for the court: Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 6th Field Art., Lieut. Col. Edward F. McClachlin, Jr., 5th Field Art., Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, 22d Inf., Lieut. Col. Armand L. Lasseigne, 11th Inf., Major Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf., Major Alexander L. Dade, 9th Cav., Major John B. Bennett, 11th Inf., Capt. George E. Houle, 11th Inf., Fox Conner, 5th Field Art., George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., Louis T. Boisseau, 6th Field Art., Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav., and Charles W. Castle, 11th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 8, 1915. Detail for the court: Col. Franklin O. Johnson, Cav., Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Koehler, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, George W. Kirkpatrick, Warren Dean and John A. Wagner, 1st Lieut. George M. Russell, 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, Alexander D. Surles, Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., all 15th Cav., and Edwin S. Blackwell, Jr., 5th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Rodman Butler, 15th Cav., judge advocate. (Jan. 2, S.D.)

#### UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

##### Between San Francisco and Manila.

Offices and Docks: Laguna street, San Francisco, Cal.

##### Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1915.

Transports.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Days about Manila
Sherman	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	13
Thomas	Jan. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	13
Sheridan	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 3	12
Thomas	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 3	12
Logan	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 3	12
Thomas	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Logan	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	11
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Thomas	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Logan	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 2-16	13

##### Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1915.

Transports.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days S.F.
Logan	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	26
Sherman	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	23
Thomas	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23
Sheridan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	22
Thomas	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 13	22
Logan	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 13	23
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Thomas	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Logan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	23
Sherman	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Thomas	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	23
Logan	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24 for New York, via Panama Canal; left Cristobal, Canal Zone, Jan. 8.  
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.  
DIX—Left Manila, P.I. Nov. 30 for Seattle, Wash.; left Honolulu, H.T. Jan. 8.  
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.  
LISCUM—At Manila.  
LOGAN—Left Manila, P.I., Jan. 15.  
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
MERRITT—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.  
SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5 for Manila, P.I.  
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.  
WARREN—At Manila.

#### CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.  
JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

#### MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Otosen, C.A.C., commanding.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. 1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner ordered to command. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barancas, Fla.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester E. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., commanding. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Fort Shafter, H.T., Dec. 28, 1914.

Gen. and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards and Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, who left for the mainland on the December transport, were objects of much entertainment just prior to their departure. A handsome dinner was given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dillingham, of Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. Cheatham were hosts on Thanksgiving Day for Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Denman and Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter. The largest affair that has ever been given at Fort Shafter was the ball given on the night of Nov. 27. Over 300 guests were in attendance. The hall in the Administration Building was beautifully decorated and the supper, which was elaborate, was served in large tents on the lawn adjoining the building. Governor Pinkham, of Hawaii, and the society in general of Honolulu were honored guests of the 2d Infantry. Dinner hosts preceding the ball included Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson and Mrs. Ernest V. Smith, for Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson, of Schofield, Captain Redington, Capt. D. W. Chamberlin and Lieutenant Campanole. Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Cook were also dinner hosts.

The additions to the Department Hospital, it is expected, will be completed within thirty days. The new operating room and surgical ward are now in use. Recent arrivals at Shafter are Capt. and Mrs. Knowles, Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson and Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, all joining the 2d by transfer. Capt. and Mrs. Knowles and the Richardsons are settled in quarters, but Lieutenant Sloan awaits his household belongings, that by error were shipped to Manila. Mrs. Sloan and children are expected by the February transport. Col. Charles S. Brownell has been confined to his home by an illness that threatens to be of long duration.

Major E. V. Smith returned to duty at the post on the Logan from a leave spent at his old home at Springfield, Mo. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan on Dec. 18 gave a large tea in honor of Mrs. J. Buchanan De Ford, here for the winter as guest of her sister, Mrs. Ernest V. Smith. About thirty ladies were present, including Mesdames Atkinson, Lincoln, Cutts, Rosenbaum, Smith, McDonald, Parker, Bell, Randolph, Gibbs, Hobbs, Cooke, Massee and Knowles and the Misses Lenihan, Gamble and Halloran. Paymaster and Miss Gray, of the Navy, have joined at the navy yard at Pearl Harbor and are being made welcome by the circle there. Paymaster Gray was last stationed in Boston. At the last ladies' night Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. E. V. Smith were hostesses and Mrs. J. B. Richardson won two prizes. Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln was the winner of the week before.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gerald C. Brant were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Homer N. Preston during the stay of the Logan in port on the trip out this month. Other visitors in Shafter during the same period were Capt. and Mrs. Frank D. Ely, as guests of Captain Jamerson, and Captain Creighton and Dr. Kinard, dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Lenihan Dec. 14. The Chief Q.M. of the department has commenced construction of a new sewer main for this post that will carry its output to the open sea. The work has been done in accordance with a demand on the military by the territorial authorities to modernize the system.

The Service football league has just concluded its series of games. Most of the games were close and all were filled with excitement. The eleven of the 1st Infantry won the most games played, but the refusal of that team to meet the 2d Infantry, with Lieutenants Jones and Lyman in the lineup, may constitute a breach of agreement that will throw the 1st out of standing. In that case the 2d Infantry and Company 1, Engineers, will stand tied for first place. Of the teams White of the Marines, with his kicking, Greenaway, as a fast back for the 1st, Friend, of the 2d, at left half, and Varner, Engineers, as quarterback, were the stars of the games, although the general excellence of the men in the line for the 1st Infantry was notable. The standing is as follows: 1st Infantry, won 5, lost 1, tied 1, per cent. .833; 2d Infantry, won 4, 3, 571; Engineers, 4, 3, 571; Marines, 3, 5, 375; 1st Field Artillery, 1, 5, 167.

Capt. D. W. Chamberlin was dinner host for Major and Mrs. V. Smith and Mrs. J. B. De Ford at the Moana Hotel Dec. 15. The occasion was the dance provided by the management of that resort as a part of the winter's diversion for society, with Mr. and Miss Wolf as entertainers. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett were entertained extensively during the brief stay of the transport this month. Gen. and Mrs. Carter being among those who gave affairs in their honor. General Liggett also made a flying trip to Schofield Barracks and took luncheon at the prettiest place in Hawaii, namely, the Haleiwa Hotel on the East coast. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Alvord were also the recipients of much hospitality at the same time. Major and Mrs. Arthur S. Conklin gave a dinner in their honor Dec. 13. Lieut. N. W. Campanole has gone for a trapping trip of about three weeks on the island of Maui. Lieutenant Hoffman, of the 2d, has gone over on the East coast on a fishing trip for the holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Cutts, at Pearl Harbor, gave a large auction party Dec. 2 for Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon, Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson, Major and Mrs. Lenihan, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Rogers, Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith and Lieutenant Rose, with many others from Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. French had with them for Christmas dinner Lieut. and Mrs. A. J. Booth and children and Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Booth's mother. Other dinner parties were those given by Lieut. and Mrs. Fredrell and Lieutenant Bolter and his three small sons, Mrs. Bolter still being absent in the States for the benefit of her health, now reported as improving; Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews for Miss Halloran, Lieutenant Halloran, Lieutenant Calder and Dr. Mudd, of Fort Armstrong.

Christmas at Fort Shafter was made a real festive day. Thanks to the activities of the Ladies' Sewing Club, the men in the Department Hospital were provided with quantities of homemade jellies as an addition to the Christmas menu, and many flowers were also sent to brighten up the wards, with a bouquet for each man confined to his bed. The Sewing Club made a number of tray cloths that were sent to Colonel Reynolds to add to the service of the wards. The officers' line and provided gifts for every child and enlisted man in the garrison. These were distributed from a tree and a "Santa" chimney in the aerodrome on Christmas Eve. The place was crowded and with special music and singing by the audience a real celebration was at hand. The effect of over 1,400 men singing "America" was indeed inspiring. On Christmas morning Chaplain Scott, at special services in the chapel room at headquarters, was assisted by the Rev. James C. Mitchell, of Calvary Church, Germantown, and these services, with the usual elaborate company dinners, closed the day. For the dinners all organizations had provided attractively prepared menu cards that carried a list of the company members by name, and these were provided in numbers sufficient to give the men some to mail to friends at home.

The command has been engaged since Nov. 1 in clearing off brush and rocks from large areas on the reservation and the roads required in the cantonment have been graded and metalled. It has been a laborious task, but has greatly improved the facilities and the appearance of the post.

The 14-company baseball league at Shafter is playing three games a day during the holiday week and the season is well along toward completion, with Company D, 2d Infantry, in the lead, with ten games won and none lost. Company F is No. 2, with one less victory and one defeat. The meeting of D and F on Dec. 28 was a battle, D winning out by a score of 2 to 1, and a bit lucky at that. Feed, for D, pitched good ball, with Lieutenant Lyman backstopping in fine style, and Easter, for F, was but a little way behind his victor. Lieutenants Crockett, of the 2d, and Barker, of the 25th, the latter formerly a member of the 2d, have arranged a mutual transfer that brings Lieut. and Mrs. Barker back to their first regiment. Major and Mrs. E. V. Smith and Mrs. De Ford, their house guest, were visitors at Schofield over Christmas with Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Jackson, of that post. The Jacksons were dinner hosts on Christmas Eve, for a beautiful party with real evergreens, yule log and numerous gifts for Major and Mrs. Taysman, of the 1st, Major and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. De Ford and Captain Chamberlin.

Golfers of the Oahu Country Club and those of the Army and Navy here stationed played the largest tournament ever arranged in these islands, thirty-two pairs of players

being the totals. The match took place at Schofield over the fine joint course of the 1st and 5th Infantry, Dec. 26, and it was won by the Country Club players by 48 to 38. The "Nassau" score system was employed, whereby the winner of the first "nine" scores a point for his team and the same count is given for the winner of the second nine holes, with an extra point for the winner of the eighteen. Colonel Howell, of the 1st, was one of the winners, and Captain Lincoln downed one of the club cracks, Mr. Crank Armstrong, by a fine score of three. Major Smith managed to win his second nine and match from his opponent, but the other 2d Infantry players were outmatched. A return match over the Country Club 18-hole course is in process of arrangement. The 1st Infantry Club was thrown open to players and dispensed a bountiful buffet luncheon, with the necessary additions, on Saturday and the majority of the losers found the "nineteenth hole" most attractive. Colonel French entertained the officers of the post with a beautiful bowl of eggnog at noon on Christmas Day, at the rooms of the regimental mess. Major and Mrs. Lenihan dispensed a second edition of the same cheer at their quarters later in the afternoon, to which all of the younger people and a number of the elders were invited.

#### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Naco, Ariz., Jan. 6, 1915.

Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Lieutenants Duke and Brewer were dinner guests in Bisbee last Wednesday. Captains Sheldon and Bryan were tennis guests last week of Dr. Cummins and Lieutenant Dilworth, on the famous courts at Naco, despite the bullets. Major Crabtree joined later on.

A goodly representation of the 18th Infantry attended the New Year's Eve reception and dance at the Bisbee-Warren Country Club. It has a well appointed club house, beautifully situated in the mountains, its members being largely young married men, making good in these mines, their wives abounding in youth and beauty and showing no evidence of suffering due to their life on the frontier. Arizona, it will be recalled, went dry, effective Jan. 1, and this fact was vividly brought to mind when at midnight the electric lights were extinguished, the large open fire being the only illumination. Immediately thereafter six cowed and black-draped pallbearers, singing a dirge, brought in a bier, on which was a lay figure, surrounded by lighted candles, at its head a bottle of rye and one of Scotch and a siphon. After singing a wail of "We shall meet but we shall miss him," one of the cowed figures began a funeral sermon: "Dearly beloved, we are assembled here to observe the last sad rites over the remains of our dear departed John Barleycorn." "Uroo-oo-oo" by the pallbearers. "Uroo-oo-oo" taken up over all the room, especially by the ladies, most of whom had themselves voted for prohibition and were proud of it. It sounded like wails from the dogs when our bodies blow. A highly spiced eulogy on Mr. John Barleycorn followed. Three squirts of the siphon took the place of the three clouds of earth, the candles were extinguished by the same means, the electric lights were turned on and the pallbearers fox-trotted off the floor, carrying with them the remains of their dear departed and singing as they went:

"It's a long, long way to California,  
It's a long way to go;  
It's a long, long way to California,  
Where the wine and beer still flow.  
Good-bye, dear old Ricker;  
Farewell, Scotch and Rye;  
It's a long, long way to California—  
Arizona's gone dry."

The dance was a great success—until midnight. Among those present from the regiment were Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck, Major Hersey, Chaplain Winter, Captains Hand, Major, Morrow, Andres, Cecil, Peyton, Doster, Lieutenants Brewer, Olson, Landis, Cook, Smith and Rucker. Others noted were Lieutenants Nicholson and Raborg, 9th Cav.; Lieutenants Dilworth and O'Donnell, 10th Cav.; Major Grote, Lieutenant Pigott, Major Rand, M.C., 11th Inf.; Captain Bomford, Lieutenants Ware and Bowers, 22d Inf.; Lieutenants Bailey and Ball.

Mr. Webb N. Pearce, father of Lieut. Ed Pearce, has opened a "rest station" at his home in Oakland, Cal., for officers of the 18th Infantry, en route to and returning from the Philippines. A long letter from Lieutenant Ford, late of the regiment, and now in China, was received recently and expressed his joy at the result of the Army-Navy game, the score having been cabled to him.

On New Year's Day the regiment in a body, with the band, called on General Davis, General Bliss and General Scott. In the afternoon were entertained for all officers of the camp and there was a series of receptions at the mess. Owing to the very drastic state law, which made Arizona dry Jan. 1, we were unable to dispense our famous New Year's eggnog, and had to substitute another. However, it seemed to do. On that day Chaplain Winter, Chaplain Stull and Chaplain Kennedy were present to assist us. Services were held in camp by Chaplain Winter last Sunday and he preached in Bisbee later that morning. Headquarters mess entertained at dinner for the three chaplains, Captain Bessell and Captain Andres expect their wives soon at Bisbee. Mrs. Cecil has been there for some time. Company G has moved to Don Luis, near Bisbee, as special guard for the depot quartermaster. Chaplain Winter and Captain Bessell were dinner guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, of Bisbee. Lieut. O. O. Ellis and Major Charles H. Martin have been assigned to the regiment.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Dec. 4, 1914.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally celebrated on this post in the true American way—"with turkeys and all the trimmings." Several beautiful dinner parties were given. Col. Willis May's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant and Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee. Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. Yemans and Dental Surgeon Deyton were guests at the bachelors' mess in Lieutenant Burt's quarters. Capt. and Mrs. Clarke had as their guests Lieut. and Mrs. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood.

Lieutenant Burt has returned from duty with the Machine-gun Platoon at Fort William McKinley target range. There was an enthusiastic meeting held at the Bachelors' Club this week, at which it was decided to form a dancing class, to be instructed by Miss Fink, of Manila, and her dancing partner, Mr. Florida. There will be a lesson at the club every evening until the one-step and "hesitation," with their variations, are mastered. The class is composed of Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Grubbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Maghee, Lieut. and Mrs. Hester, Lieut. and Mrs. Crea, Captain Parrott, Dr. Yemans, Lieutenant Miller and Dr. Deyton. Miss Fink is the guest of Mrs. Maghee and Lieutenant Maghee. Mrs. Field and her mother, Mrs. Sively, were hostesses at a morning party for the ladies in the garrison Nov. 28. There were many sewing bags and pretty Filipino baskets in evidence on the gallery, and tables were arranged in the sala for auction bridge. Later everybody joined in a guessing game.

Lieutenant Maghee made a short visit to Manila recently. Mr. Florida is spending several days with Dental Surgeon Deyton. Captain Black, Captain Parrott, Lieutenant Hester and Dr. Deyton went hunting for birds and wild chickens last week and their friends enjoyed with them the contents of their fat game bags.

The Social Evening program for this week provided a trip to the beach and a dance in the U.S. warehouse. Delightful refreshments were served and the moonlight was perfect. A nice sum was added to the Army Relief fund. Lieut. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Sively went up to Manila Dec. 3 and will sail on the transport for the Southern Island trip. Capt. Henry Wiegstein returned on the Thomas Dec. 8 from a visit to the States. Capt. and Mrs. F. X. Strong and little Frances will leave this post in January and proceed to Tientsin, for station. Capt. and Mrs. Strong gave a dinner on Friday for Captain Leonard, Dr. Yemans and Dr. Deyton. Major and Mrs. Grubbs' dinner guests Tuesday were Capt. and Mrs. Sturtevant, Capt. and Mrs. Strong, Dr. Yemans and Dental Surgeon Deyton.



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ton, D.C.

In a confidential bulletin the Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks says: Attention is invited to the desirability of having official communications correct, not only as to facts but also as to form and grammar. The following errors, some of them very common ones, are among those coming to the Bureau's notice: "If this data does not meet your requirements, please advise me further." "In the well driven in 1907 a water-bearing strata was found." "The lowest bidder has not submitted detail description and illustration as called for, but they state" "The Fairbanks Company is the only bidder giving any description whatever of the trucks they propose to furnish, but their trucks differ." "Two copies of specification 4881 is enclosed herewith." "The Bureau of Yards and Docks have prepared these plans and presumably, intend to check the contractors' shop drawings." "Inasmuch as the above concern as manufacturers of the machine are the only concern that can furnish \* \* \* ribbon required." "On account of the severe climatic conditions to which this steel work is subjected to on the Isthmus." "The dials are for use in clock manufactured by the above concern, who are the only firm that can furnish same." "Inasmuch as the construction of the proposed shipways have not been authorized." We omit the statement of the communications in which these errors appear. Seven of the eleven are on official documents of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The following was the total degree of completion on Jan. 1, 1915, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 82.0; Oklahoma, 85.6; Pennsylvania, 64.6; Arizona, 45.5; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 4.0; and Idaho, 4.3. Destroyers—Downes, 95.3; O'Brien, 93.1; Nicholson, 89.8; Winslow, 86.1; Cushing, 80.2; Ericsson, 91.0; Tucker, 24.0; Conyngham,

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52.1; Porter, 47.6; Wadsworth, 74.8; Jacob Jones, 47.6; Wainwright, 46.7; 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68. 0.0. Destroyer tender—Melville, 75.8. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 86.7; L-1, 84.5; L-2, 80.6; L-3, 73.9; L-4, 72.7; L-5, 54.2; L-6, 51.4; L-7, 50.3; M-1, 59.4; L-8, 2.0; L-9, 39.6; L-10, 37.7; L-11, 24.4. Submarine tender—Bushnell, 79.4. Fuel ships—Kanawha, 90.1; Maumee, 68.7. Miscellaneous—Supply ship No. 1, 14.2; transport No. 1, 3.2. Panama Canal colliers—Ulysses, 78.2; Achilles, 67.6. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York Yard.

Retired non-commissioned officers who desire posts as the assistant quartermasters and ordnance sergeants at colleges should file their applications with the War Department. Frequently when Army officers are making their annual inspection of colleges requests are made by the college authorities for the services of retired non-commissioned officers. On this account the War Department would be pleased to receive applications from retired non-commissioned officers with a statement of their preferences as to stations. Owing to the increased interest in military training among the educational institutions there will probably be quite a number of desirable positions for non-commissioned officers who are on the retired list.

The provision in the Naval Appropriation bill creating the grade of brigadier general for the Marine Corps was placed there by the Naval Affairs Committee in recognition of the distinguished services of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller. The provision was so framed as to make only Colonel Waller eligible for the first vacancy. This is done by authorizing the appointment of the senior colonel of the Marine Corps to the rank of brigadier general. There is no officer in the Marine Corps who has more friends on the Naval Committee than Colonel Waller.

The U.S. Navy Department has received from the contractors four special boats for the Navy. The boats are something new for the Navy and will be attached to the torpedo boats and used to pick up unexploded torpedoes in practice work. They are thirty-five feet in length, are equipped with an engine of 100 horsepower which gives very high speed, are finished in natural oak and teak, and are handsome specimens of boat building.

With the arrival of the headquarters and Troops A and B of the 11th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe on Jan. 13 the relief of the troops on duty in Colorado was completed.

The 29th U.S. Infantry is due to sail for Panama on March 15. The regiment will be recruited up to 1,200 men after it arrives at the canal.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

**A MISTAKEN CONGRESSMAN.**

There appears to be at least one man in the United States who has not yet heard of the war in Europe, and, astonishing as it may seem, that man is the chairman of the Congressional Committee on Military Affairs in the House, Mr. James Hay. This is the inference that might reasonably be drawn from an article by Mr. Hay in the Sunday Magazine of the New York Tribune but for the fact that Mr. Hay does allude to the European war for the purpose of drawing the astonishing conclusion that the nations engaged in that war will be so exhausted by it that they will be incapable of attacking this country even though we leave it as defenseless as it is now. This expectation is contradicted by all experience. The bankrupt state of Serbia was not so exhausted of men, money and arms by being first in the present series of wars but that it was able to direct a vigorous attack and defense against Austria. The United States had sufficient vitality after the four years of the Civil War to take the chances of a war with France in its determination to enforce the Monroe Doctrine in the case of Mexico. Such illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely, for all the resources of a nation in men and in public and private possessions are available for war.

The main assumption upon which Mr. Hay bases his argument is so foolish and false that it is hardly necessary to follow him further. After eighteen consecutive years as a member of the House Committee he not only ridicules the idea that war may come to us, but he seeks to show that if it should happen to come we are ready to face the situation with adequate military resources. No better argument for the organization of such societies as the National Security League can be found than Mr. Hay himself.

Mr. Hay is not disturbed by the unpreparedness of the country. He finds we have a million rifles and two hundred million rounds of ammunition. There is a naïve strain in his statements, as when he says: "We have, it is true, not enough field artillery guns and ammunition." This would be equivalent to saying that a city is all ready to fight a big fire except that she hasn't enough fire engines. The present war has shown the increasing influence of field artillery in the determination of battles, an influence so marked that without proper supply of field artillery, in which we are so sadly deficient, a nation bears a tremendous handicap. Mr. Hay omits to state that whatever may be true as to our number of guns our serious lack is in "the man behind the gun," and in a proper military system such as has been constantly urged upon the attention of Congress and the committee of which he is chairman.

Mr. Hay is still further impressed by the magnificence of the totals expended by Congress for the Services. He finds we have spent so many hundred millions for the Army and so many for the Navy. Ergo, we must have a competent military establishment. It is like pointing to a spendthrift who has run through the millions his father left him and who is in a Bowery lodging house and insisting he is a millionaire. It isn't a question of how much money was appropriated; it is a question of what we have to show for its expenditure. We may admit the correctness of all of Mr. Hay's totals and double them without showing in any satisfactory way that this country's defenses are what they ought to be. The contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has always been that the lack of a policy of national defense has resulted in a want of co-ordination which has led to large expenditures without adequate result. We need invite Mr. Hay's attention to only one feature, that of the Army posts scattered here and there throughout the country at haphazard without any good present military reason being behind this diffusion. Millions are spent for the support of these posts, which have no real reason for existence, and the forts along our sea frontier where they are needed are inadequately manned.

Mr. Hay must be sure that the nations will issue impotent from this war because they entered upon it already "swamped under their army and navy debts" while they were still at peace. For nations that were already swamped on Aug. 1 they show considerable financial soundness after five months of war. All the big warring nations are displaying a vigor and strength that would indicate that "swamping" is not so bad as Mr. Hay would paint it. But it is a tedious task, that of following Mr. Hay through the dreary windings of his argument to show that this country is amply prepared for war and that there is no danger of war anyway. In the face of the gigantic conflagration in Europe, when Mr. Hay talks as he does, he deserves to be classed with the old farmer of whom the story is so often told that after he had been watching a rhinoceros for a while he called to his wife to come away because, "B'gosh, there ain't no such animal."



## THE NAVY BILL.

The most extensive building program that has ever been reported from the Naval Affairs Committee was approved on Jan. 13. Two battleships won in the committee by a vote of 16 to 4. A fleet of submarines was incorporated in the bill, by a vote of 17 to 3. The other items of the program are sixteen submarines, with a limit of cost of each ship of \$555,000; one oiler, to cost \$1,140,000; hospital ship, with the limit of cost of \$2,500,000; one transport and six destroyers. That even this program was not satisfactory to the more progressive members of the committee was shown by votes on a further increase of the Navy. The vote on four battleships was 3 to 17; three battleships, 3 to 17; two battle cruisers, 3 to 17; sixteen torpedoblast destroyers, 1 to 19; twelve torpedoblast destroyers, 3 to 17; eight destroyers, 10 to 10; five fleet submarines, 7 to 13; two fleet submarines, 8 to 12; four scouts, 2 to 18; two oilers, 2 to 18; one gunboat, 9 to 11; submarine tender, 10 to 10; and a supply ship, 9 to 10. Only four members voted for no battleships and the same number for one battleship.

But the fight for this program is not over. The "little Navy" men are organizing in the House for a reduction in the number of battleships. They do not appear to be so much opposed to submarines and other auxiliaries as they are to dreadnoughts. It is known that some of them believe that if they can reduce the number of battleships they can secure a public building bill and possibly increase the river and harbor appropriations. This is not being talked openly, but the word is being passed quietly among those who are interested in local projects, and under the guise of being "peace advocates" a heroic effort will be made to cut the building program which has received the approval of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

The text of the Naval Appropriation bill, as reported by the committee, will be found on pages 630 and 631.

If the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill abolishing the "plucking board" becomes a law Navy personnel legislation will become absolutely necessary if the Administration and Congress intend to keep the Navy even at its present state of efficiency. It will then not be a question of improving the Service, but of keeping it from deteriorating. The Secretary of Navy has advised the Naval Affairs Committee that he will send the personnel bill which has been prepared by the Roosevelt Board to Congress on Jan. 19 or 20. An effort will be made to secure a special rule from the committee on rules which will open the way, not only for the passage of the "plucking board" provision, but also of some personnel legislation, as amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. Now that the Naval Affairs Committee has disposed of the appropriations to be carried in the bill it will be able to take up the personnel bill. After the committee has gone over it and short hearings have been held upon it it can be reported out as an amendment to the Appropriation bill and passed as a part of that bill. Even after the House has taken up the Appropriation bill Chairman Padgett could propose the personnel bill as an amendment to it and the amendment under the special rule would not be subject to a point of order.

Unless something is substituted for the "plucking board" the provision abolishing it will meet with bitter opposition not only in the House but in the Senate. In all probability the opposition in the Senate would be sufficient to defeat it. Under the present condition of public sentiment Congress will be inclined to go slow in doing anything that might weaken the Navy. Both Democrats and Republicans are looking for means to increase its strength and at no time in recent years will the welfare of the Navy find more guardians in Congress than at present. In recent years members of Congress have been rather indifferent to the personnel of the Navy, but at this session they are giving the question serious consideration, and as a result the prospects for some good legislation have materially improved.

Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is authority for the statement that the McKellar bill (H.R. 20246), to establish military training schools in the states and the District of Columbia, will become a law at this session of Congress. The bill has been referred to the War Department, and it is understood that the Secretary will approve it with some slight amendments. The advocates of the measure claim that it would furnish the Secretary with a means by which reserve officers for a Volunteer army could be trained at a comparatively small expense. It is true that Section 6 provides for an appropriation of \$4,000,000, but this, it is insisted, would not be available until the states or different educational institutions had furnished the buildings, drill grounds and the plant for a training school. It is further provided that after the second year of its opening there shall not be less than three hundred students in an academy if it is to receive Federal aid. The students are required to obligate themselves for service with the United States for the term of seven years. It is specifically set forth in a number of places in the bill that the schools are to be modeled after West Point. There is one weakness in the bill, in that it does not go into details as to what Army officers should be assigned to the different academies and that it does not place an Army officer in control. If it is to produce efficient reserve officers the authority of an Army officer should be supreme in the control of the discipline and training of the students. The academic features of the

course should be under civilian teachers, but the bill should set forth in language that could not be misconstrued that, under the direction of the Secretary of War, an Army officer should control the military training of the students. The bill is not drawn along the right line, in that it provides for a military training school for each state, instead of dividing the country into districts. It is doubtful whether ten or fifteen of the states will ever be able to maintain a school, while there is room enough in New York for three or four schools. The same could be said of a number of other large states. It is planned to establish military academies in connection with the larger universities, and especially those which have given attention to military science and tactics. The belief is expressed that there are not over ten colleges that could in the near future comply with the provisions of the bill. Much would depend upon the support that would be given the schools by the state governments.

After the long delay work has been resumed on the Pearl Harbor dock. While the Department has been engaged in an almost endless series of negotiations with the contractor, the time when this country will have a dock in Hawaii which would take care of a warship has been delayed almost two years. It will require that time to complete the dock. Even after the contract was signed Nov. 25, 1914, there was a delay of about a month in the execution of the bond. Matters were closed up at the Department so that preliminary work could be done in December, but not until the first week of January was the company able to resume full operation. A board of civil engineers, E. R. Gaylor, F. R. Harris and S. Gordon, made such comprehensive examinations and tests as were necessary to ascertain whether the foundation conditions at the site were such as to insure the permanent stability and safety of the work after its completion. This board, after observing the borings and the test loading of a group of twenty piles, unanimously reported on June 17, 1913, that the site was suitable for the construction of the dock, but that there would be every reason to expect some unequal settlements and resulting cracks, which would be unsightly and might shorten the useful life of the structure. The Chief of Bureau, upon his return to Washington, after a visit to the dock, reported to the Department on July 9, 1913, in brief to the effect that the contract design was safe and sufficient, but suggested certain modifications as safety measures warranted because of the great natural difficulties surrounding the constructive stages. These modifications were considered as being of such nature that they might be made under the existing contract without relieving the contractor of the burden of responsibility for the successful completion of the work.

The Navy League, through the chairman of its executive committee, has addressed a letter to Congressman Padgett, chairman of the House Naval Committee, urging the passage of the bill providing for a council of national defense. The conclusion of this letter is as follows: "You may reply that at present we have a General Staff for our Army and an unofficial staff, called the General Board, for the Navy, which ought to consider these questions. But for years these bodies have been making reports and pointing out certain needs of the Army and Navy, and no attention has been paid to them; and if we wait until some disaster comes or great emergency arises it will be too late. If we have a board on which the President of the United States, as commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, either by himself or by his representative, together with other great officers of the government, including those of the House and Senate who are practically charged with these questions, might be placed, together with citizens of national reputation representing both parties, with authority to sit during the recess of Congress and supplied with ample funds to employ all necessary experts, then this question can be studied as never before and when a decision is reached and presented to the people it will be accepted by them, and they will authorize whatever may be necessary to secure the protection that is desired. We believe that the country is thoroughly aroused to the situation and wants definite information. We urge you, therefore, to be the leader who will give us this great boon."

The New York Peace Society, by its letter to President Wilson, has, the New York Times thinks, "placed itself on precisely the same footing as the citizens who have lately been associated in the movement to secure an improvement in our means of national defense. These peace advocates favor the maintenance of a powerful Navy, and they do not believe that we should keep up a large standing Army. Who," asks the Times, "in this country has urged the establishment of a large standing Army? Certainly nobody whose voice has large carrying power. The only complaint about our Army is that some of its regiments are not filled, and it is perfectly reasonable to ask, as Mr. Garrison does, that it shall contain all the men authorized by the present law. When that is done, and the supply of arms and ammunition is adequate to meet any sudden emergency, and our coast defenses have been put in order, there will be few complaints from reasonable persons of our lack of preparedness."

Of the Chamberlain bill to bring the Army up to statutory strength and add 1,000 officers, the New York Sun says: "This bill is so moderate, so sensible, so obvi-

ously working toward good that it is to be hoped no vexatious opposition will be made to it. It has the full indorsement of the War Department, and it is plainly a minimum response to the unmistakable public demand for better conditions of national defense. It should pass at this session. The commissioning of the thousand officers provided for in the bill would fill up all vacancies. It would give every regiment a full muster of field and company officers. At the same time it would provide for all staff details and allow a margin for the Militia organizations, educational institutions and young men's camps. It would end at once and completely the long continued evil. It would be the first step toward creating a real fighting force, even though a small one. The demand of the War Department for 9,628 men embodied in the bill can hardly be called an increase of the Army. It looks merely toward building up the units in the home force to military completeness."

The Committee on Naval Affairs, House of Representatives, publish a table of the building programs recommended by the General Board for the years 1904 to 1914, inclusive, the action of the Navy Department as far as published, and the action of Congress. This shows that where the General Board has asked for 38 battleships Congress has given them 18 and sold two of these. In place of 111 destroyers asked for they have given 2; 12 colliers in place of 15; 2 gunboats in place of 19; 3 scouts in place of 8; 1 destroyer tender in place of 5; 2 submarine tenders in place of 7; 1 transport in place of 7 asked for; 2 fuel ships in place of 4; 1 supply ship in place of 2. No appropriations have been made for the following ships asked for by the General Board: Two battle cruisers, 3 protected cruisers, 20 scout cruisers, 14 torpedoblasts, 6 ammunition ships, 5 repair ships, 5 mine layers, 1 oil tank ship, 4 motor torpedoblasts, 2 hospital ships, 1 destroyer tender and 2 oilers. In the matter of submarines Congress has been liberal, appropriating for fifty-five when only thirty-one were asked for. They have also given two armored cruisers when one was asked for. In all, Congress has supplied one-half of the vessels the General Board considered to be required for the equipment of our Navy.

A writer in the December number of the Fortnightly Review, London, remarks that unless the recruiting of Britain's new armies can be appreciably hastened the war cannot for many long months be brought to a successful termination. Remarking on this the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Many of us tell ourselves, as of something about which we may cherish a legitimate pride, that we can afford a long war better than can our chief opponent; but even we cannot contemplate unmoved the economic consequences of a war which may endure for another year, while we must think of our Allies—France, Russia, Belgium and Serbia—in whose countries war is raging, and which have all experienced in greater or less degree the full horrors of invasion. Again, it is unquestionable that now that Germany has failed in the immediate achievement of the objects with which she went to war, it is to her advantage that the struggle should be prolonged, for she builds much upon the exhaustion of some of the lesser states less prepared for war than herself, and more still, perhaps, upon her hopes of discord or disagreement among the Allies." This accords with what is said in the article on page 615 of this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with a request from Chairman Padgett, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, for information as to what it would cost to fit up the Puget Sound Navy Yard so as to enable it to undertake the construction of submarines, the Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 14 sent a letter to the committee in which it was stated that building slips for the construction of submarines could be built at a cost of \$20,000. "The Secretary added," says a Navy Department press notice, "that the Department cordially endorses the beginning of submarine construction on the Pacific coast at Bremerton. Not the least of the advantages of navy yard construction of submarines will be the larger understanding of submarine problems to be gained by our own officers and workmen in intimate contact during the building. Submarine construction has already been begun on the Atlantic side in the award of the L-8 to the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard. By the establishment of this industry at Bremerton the Pacific coast will be able to contribute a proper share to the Navy's progress."

At Frankford Arsenal an order has been received for the manufacture of 180 bracket fuse setters, model of 1907M. An improved type of bracket fuse setter has been completed and forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance for examination. An order has been received for the manufacture of thirty-six subcaliber and drill cartridge kits, complete, for 3-inch field gun. Two harnessmakers are undertaking studies at Fort Riley, Kas., to manufacture "Saumur" polo saddles at Rock Island Arsenal. Watervliet Arsenal is engaged in the manufacture of a new design breech mechanism for fifty-nine 3-inch (15-pounder) guns, model of 1902, the modification of the fifty-nine guns by attaching the new breech mechanisms to them, and the manufacture of thirty-nine 3-inch field guns, model of 1913; thirty-two 3.8-inch howitzers, model of 1913, and one 7.6-inch howitzer, model of 1914.



## PROSPECTIVE ARMY LEGISLATION.

In more of a frank discussion of Army legislation than in a formal hearing, the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, Acting Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. Henry P. McCain, The Adjutant General of the Army, and Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Jan. 12. The Secretary of War was before the committee, but he continually called upon the Assistant Secretary and the officers present to explain the provisions of the bill and made no effort to make a formal statement.

The questions asked by the members of the committee indicated clearly that it is the intention to report out some new legislation at this session. The only objections that were suggested by the members of the committee to S. 6966, a bill to authorize the maintenance of organizations of the mobile Army at their maximum strength and to provide an increase of 1,000 officers, was that it provided for too many colonels and lieutenant colonels. Senator du Pont suggested that the percentage of colonels was too large. He thought that instead of providing for twenty-four additional colonels the distribution should be six colonels, thirty-six lieutenant colonels, 123 majors, 553 captains and 138 first lieutenants. Secretary of War Garrison replied that the rank of additional officers had been worked out at the War College according to the strength of the Army on scientific lines. He said that he had not attended to these details, but he believed that an investigation would prove that the distribution was correct. The Secretary called on General McCain, who declared that while he had nothing to do with the distribution of the officers among the various grades, he had examined the bill and believed that there was a right proportion in the various grades based on the present organization of the Army. The only criticism he had to offer was as to the number of lieutenant colonels, which he thought was slightly in excess of the required proportion. General McCain declared that the large number of majors, captains and first lieutenants provided in the bill was to meet the demands of the Service. He said there was always a shortage in these grades.

Chairman Chamberlain showed plainly in his questions that he did not take kindly to an increase in the Coast Artillery, as provided for in the Secretary's recommendation, before there was a corresponding increase in the mobile Army. He expressed the opinion that the urgent demand at present was for an increase in the Field Artillery. The Secretary took an opposite view, declaring that the first needs of the defenses of the country demanded an increase in the Coast Artillery. He said that he would interpose no objection, and in fact would be pleased, if Congress would provide for an increase along the lines set forth in the plans for the reorganization for the Army provided in the agreement of 1912. He admitted that the Coast Artillery bill did not have the approval of the General Staff and the War College.

In advocating the first section of S. 6966 the Secretary called attention to the fact that when all of our foreign possessions and the Panama Canal were garrisoned there would be only 25,000 troops in the mobile Army for the continental United States. To make up this deficiency he urged that the President be authorized to maintain all organizations of the Army at their prescribed statutory maximum strength. As the country would not support a large standing Army, the Secretary contended that it would be necessary to maintain a top-heavy organization. He said that it would be necessary all the time to maintain a larger supply of rifles, clothing and equipment, including artillery and artillery ammunition of a sort that cannot be improvised. He went on to explain that another essential for a large army that cannot be improvised is a body of trained officers. It is more important to have a large number of highly trained officers than of enlisted men. In peace time, it was insisted, extra officers are needed for the Militia, schools and other places where the work of training citizen soldiers is being done.

Senator Hitchcock by a series of questions indicated that he thought that the bill might be a promotion scheme. Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge came promptly to the defense of the War College by declaring that the bill had been worked out carefully with a view to meeting the needs of the country, and was based on the present strength of the Army. He explained that one of the schemes that was being worked out by the General Staff provided for a chief of staff for each of the twelve tactical units. This alone would require twelve additional colonels. At the suggestion of the Assistant Secretary it was agreed to permit the War College to submit a detailed statement of the use to which the additional officers would be put.

The members of the committee were inclined to criticize the provisions of Senate bill 6965, which provides for a reserve force of enlisted men for the Regular Army. Senator Hitchcock expressed the belief that the terms of enlistment provided in the bill were not much of an improvement over the present law. He feared that the War Department would experience the same difficulty in securing reservists under the proposed legislation that it does under the existing law, and suggested that a small allowance for reservists would be the only solution of the problem. Secretary Garrison declared that he thought that the scheme proposed by the War College should be tried out before the Government should begin to spend money on the payment of bounties. On his trips over the country he frequently heard the opinion expressed that young men just out of college would enter the Army for a year, and this was provided for in the bill submitted to the committee.

Senator du Pont expressed himself as favoring some legislation for the protection of the uniform of the United States soldier. The Secretary declared that he thought much of the prejudice against the enlisted men of the Regular Army grew out of the impression that the soldiers were working for from thirteen to twenty-five dollars a month instead of serving their country for patriotic reasons. There was no such discrimination against the enlisted men of the National Guard as there is against the Regular Army, and this was due, in his opinion, largely to the fact that the National Guardsmen were supposed to be more patriotic. He did not believe this was true, but unfortunately the impression prevails throughout the country.

When General Weaver was called upon to explain the provisions of the bill for the increase in the strength of the Coast Artillery, Chairman Chamberlain asked if the bill had not been prepared by the General Staff or the War College. Upon being informed that it had not the approval of the General Staff Senator Chamberlain declared that he did not believe that legislation should

be sent to the committee which originated in one branch of the Service. There was considerable discussion as to whether the Coast Artillery bill fitted into the reorganization plans of 1912, which was participated in by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, General Weaver, Chairman Chamberlain and Senator du Pont. Senator du Pont said that he understood that the great weakness of the Army was in the lack of Field Artillery. He declared that we have two guns to over a thousand rifles, while we ought to have four or possibly five. He asked whether there had been any bill prepared for an increase in the Field Artillery. The Secretary of War declared that he did not recommend an increase in the Field Artillery as he did not believe in filling up the Army with skeleton regiments. The increase for the Coast Artillery, he said, was in the reorganization plans of 1912, but he had not seen fit to recommend an increase in the mobile Army as he thought it was more urgent to have an increase in the Coast Artillery at present.

Chairman Chamberlain declared that if there is one thing that has been proved by the European war it is that fortifications can easily be demolished by a mobile Army. The Secretary declared that it was not a parallel case, as coast defenses were not involved in the European war. General Weaver closed the hearing by an able presentation of the needs of the coast defenses. He declared that the great coast defenses of the United States would be valueless without a highly trained personnel.

In reply to a letter from the chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the Secretary of War in a letter sent to Congress on Jan. 14 recommended that the 1,000 extra officers be asked for in grades shown in a table accompanying his letter, as this represents, he said, the grades actually required to replace officers necessarily detached from duty with the troops.

The Adjutant General submitted a table which showed the following distribution: Colonels, 24; lieutenant colonels, 46; majors, 109; captains, 496; first lieutenants, 292; second lieutenants, 32; total, 1,000.

The list prepared by the War College made the distribution as follows: Colonels, 20; lieutenant colonels, 20; majors, 59; captains, 298; first lieutenants, 302; second lieutenants, 301; total, 1,000.

In explaining the reasons for the increase in the number of officers according to his table The Adjutant General says that it is desired to have a full complement of officers on duty with the troops and that the increment is to be applied to the line of the Army. It is believed that military attachés should be of higher grade than has heretofore been customary. He also expressed the opinion that the same policy of detailing higher ranking officers with the Organized Militia should be followed. There is constant complaint from the states and from the educational institutions because the officers on duty with them do not have sufficient rank.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported in the House on Jan. 13, carrying a total appropriation of \$148,500,000, which is about \$4,000,000 more than was appropriated last year, but this \$4,000,000 is practically reappropriated from the purchase price paid by Greece for the battleships Mississippi and Idaho, which was covered back into the Treasury, so that the total of actual appropriation to come out of revenues is about the same as it was last year. The amount for "Increase of the Navy" is placed at \$53,168,828. The building program provides for two first-class battleships, each to cost complete, with armor and armament, \$14,750,000; six torpedoblast destroyers, each to cost \$925,000; seventeen submarines, one of which is to be a fleet or seagoing vessel, and to cost \$1,400,000, and sixteen to be of coast defense type and to cost \$550,000 each; one oil fuel ship, to cost \$1,140,000; one transport, to cost \$1,900,000, and one hospital ship, to cost \$2,250,000.

The sum of \$800,000 is reappropriated out of the total unobligated balances of all annual appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, and made available until expended for the construction of the seventeen or more submarine torpedoblasts. The unexpended balance on June 30, 1915, shall be transferred to appropriation "Increase of the Navy, Construction and Machinery," and beginning with July 1, 1915, equipment outfits shall be charged to appropriation "Increase of the Navy, Construction and Machinery."

## NEW LEGISLATION.

The principal items of new legislation carried by the bill are these:

Admirals and vice admirals are provided for; additional officers are voted for the Marine Corps; the Plucking Board is abolished; a Chief of Naval Operations is provided for; naval aviation receives important treatment; a naval reserve is provided for, and more gunnery sergeants are added to the Navy.

The President is authorized to confer suitable medals of honor upon Navy and Marine Corps officers who have distinguished themselves in battle.

It is provided that the Marine Corps officers and enlisted men shall receive the same increased compensation for foreign and sea service under the Act of May 13, 1908, that is authorized for the Navy.

A provision incorporated in the bill authorizes the President to appoint the senior colonel of the Marine Corps to the rank of brigadier general. There is some question as to whether the retirement of Col. L. W. T. Waller will under this proviso create a vacancy in the rank of brigadier general in the Marine Corps. As the proviso stands there is a belief that the grade will cease to exist with Colonel Waller's retirement.

The warrant officers amendment was approved practically as printed in our last issue.

The word "hereafter" inserted in the following paragraph makes permanent legislation of a provision carried in last year's bill: "Hereafter officers who now perform engineering duty on shore only and officers of the Construction Corps shall be eligible for any short duty compatible with their rank and grade to which the Secretary of the Navy may assign them."

For aeronautics in the Navy the bill reappropriates \$1,000,000 of total unobligated naval balances of 1914. For arming and equipping the Naval Militia \$250,000 is recommended, as against \$125,000 last year.

Without submission of birth certificate or verified statement by parents or guardians, "hereafter no part of any appropriation for the naval service" shall be available for recruiting of minors.

The Hydrographic Office is to receive \$15,000 more than last year and is authorized to print nautical books and charts.

The Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., receives

\$141,620 for extension of powder factory, available until expended.

The appropriation of \$400,000 for erection on the Isthmus of Panama of barracks, quarters and other buildings for accommodation of marines, contained in the Act of March 4, 1913, is reappropriated, and \$200,000 thereof made available for erection of marine barracks at Mare Island, Cal., and \$200,000 thereof made available for erection of marine barracks at Norfolk, Va.

No deduction shall hereafter be made from the six months' gratuity pay allowed under the naval act of Aug. 22, 1912, on account of expenses for preparation and transportation of remains.

## TEXT OF IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

**For a Chief of Naval Operations.**—There shall be a Chief of Naval Operations who shall be an officer on the active list of the Navy not below the grade of rear admiral, appointed for a term of four years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who, under the Secretary of the Navy, shall be responsible for the readiness of the Navy for war and be charged with its general direction. All orders issued by the Chief of Naval Operations in performing the duties assigned him shall be performed under the authority of the Secretary of the Navy and his orders shall be considered as emanating from the Secretary and shall have full force and effect as such. To assist the Chief of Naval Operations in preparing general and detailed plans of war, there shall be assigned for this exclusive duty not less than fifteen officers of and above the rank of lieutenant commander of the Navy or major of the Marine Corps.

**Admirals and Vice Admirals.**—That hereafter the commander-in-chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet, the commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, and the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, respectively, shall each, after being designated as such commander-in-chief by the President, and from the date of assuming command of such fleet until his relinquishment of such command, have the rank and pay of an admiral; and in each of the above named fleets the officer serving as second in command thereof shall each, after being designated as such second in command by the President, and from the date of assuming duty as such second in command until his relinquishment of such duty, have the rank and pay of a vice admiral; and the grades of admiral and vice admiral in the Navy are hereby re-established and authorized for the purposes of this section. The annual pay of an admiral shall be \$12,000, and of a vice admiral \$10,000; Provided, That in time of peace officers to serve as commander-in-chief and as second in command of the three said fleets shall be designated from among the rear admirals on the active list of the Navy; Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall create any vacancy in any grade in the Navy nor increase the total number of officers allowed by existing law, and that when an officer is detached from duty as such commander-in-chief or as such second in command, as above provided, he shall return to his regular rank in the list of rear admirals and shall thereafter receive only the pay and allowances of such regular rank.

**Abolishing the Plucking Board.**—Section 9 of the Naval Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," be, and the same is hereby, repealed. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy all officers who may have been transferred from the active to the retired list of the Navy under the provisions of Sec. 9 of said Personnel Act and from the active to the retired list of the Navy or the Marine Corps by the action of any board; Provided, That the action in these cases has been examined by the naval committee of the sixty-third Congress of the House or of the Senate and either or both of said committees have reported or ordered to be reported favorably to the House or the Senate a bill to transfer such officer to the active list of the Service; Provided further, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired, or to which he had passed a satisfactory examination for promotion, and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted; And provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion, as now provided by law, in all cases where he had not before retirement passed such examination.

That the President be, and he is hereby, also authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy any other officer who may have been retired under the said Sec. 9 whom he may consider physically and professionally qualified to discharge his duties on the active list; Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted; Provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination as now prescribed by law; and provided further, That any officer transferred to the active list shall not by the passage of this act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

**Additional Officers for Marine Corps.**—The President is hereby authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the senior colonel of the line on the active list of the Marine Corps to be a brigadier general. The following additional officers are authorized to be appointed: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, five captains, one captain assistant quartermaster, one captain assistant paymaster, five first lieutenants, and five second lieutenants; Provided, That the increased compensation as now fixed by law for the Marine Corps for foreign shore service shall hereafter be paid to the officers and enlisted men of that corps while on sea duty, in the same manner and under the same conditions as is provided by the Act approved May 13, 1908, for officers of the Navy; Provided further, That hereafter appointments to the Marine Corps which may be made from civil life shall be made only after such prospective appointees shall have served a probationary period of two years as nearly as may be practicable, as acting second lieutenants, which grade is hereby authorized and established. Candidates for appointment from civil life to such grade shall be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two years at the time of appointment, which appointment shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of a marine examining board to be constituted as now provided by law, and shall further be revocable at any time during the probationary period at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy; Provided further, That the rank, pay, and allowances of acting second lieutenants shall be the same as for second lieutenants, and said acting second lieutenants shall be subject to all laws governing pensions and other gratuities in the Marine Corps, but shall not be entitled to retirement or retirement pay unless the cause thereof is the result of, or incident to, active duty other than at the school at which they may be stationed to receive their instructions as officers of the corps. Said probationary period shall end two years from July 1 of the calendar year of original entry, and the number of appointments to said corps to be made in said grade in any calendar year shall be the number required to fill existing vacancies and prospective vacancies by operation of law in the authorized strength of the commissioned personnel of said corps in the same calendar year; in all, \$1,034,604.50.

**Naval Aviation Service.**—Hereafter officers of the Navy and Marine Corps appointed student and naval aviators, while lawfully detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft, including balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, shall receive the pay and allowances of their rank and service plus 35 per centum increase thereof; and those officers who have heretofore qualified, or may hereafter qualify, as naval aviators, under such rules and regulations as have been or may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall, while lawfully detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft, receive the pay and allowances of their rank and service plus fifty per centum increase thereof. Hereafter enlisted men of the Navy or Marine Corps, while detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft, shall receive the pay, and the permanent additions thereto, including allowances, of their rating and service, or rank and service, as the case may be, plus 50 per centum increase thereof; Provided, That not



more than a yearly average of 48 officers and 96 enlisted men of the Navy, and 12 officers and 24 enlisted men of the Marine Corps, detailed for duty involving actual flying in air craft, shall receive any increase in pay while on duty involving actual flying in air craft, nor shall any officer in the Navy senior in rank to lieutenant commander, nor any officer in the Marine Corps senior in rank to major, receive any increase in pay or allowances by reason of such detail or duty.

In the event of the death of an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps from wounds or disease, the result of an aviation accident, not the result of his own misconduct, received while engaged in actual flying in or in handling air craft, the gratuity to be paid under the provisions of the Act approved Aug. 22, 1912, entitled "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," shall be an amount equal to one year's pay at the rate received by such officer or enlisted man at the time of the accident resulting in his death. In all cases where an officer or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps dies, or where an enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps is disabled by reason of any injury received or disease contracted in line of duty, the result of an aviation accident, received while employed in actual flying in or in handling air craft, the amount of pension allowed shall be double that authorized to be paid should death or the disability have occurred by reason of an injury received or disease contracted in line of duty, not the result of an aviation accident.

All Acts or parts of Acts in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

**For Commissioned Chiefs, U.S.N.—**Hereafter chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, and chief pharmacists shall be termed commissioned chiefs: Provided, That the commissioned chiefs shall after six years from date of commission be recommended with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, and six years from date of commission as chief with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, or after having served as a commissioned officer for twelve years, and after examination as hereinafter provided, shall be recommended as chief with the rank of lieutenant in the naval service: Provided further, That the commissioned chiefs shall receive the pay and allowances of their rank, and in the future, be allowed officers in the line of the Navy of equal rank as that of the commissioned chief: Provided further, That warrant officers shall receive the same heat and light allowances as are now allowed or may, in the future, be allowed an ensign in the line of the Navy, this to be in addition to the pay and allowances already provided by law.

That immediately on the passage of this act such commissioned chiefs as are entitled to the advance to lieutenants rank by the provisions of this act shall be commissioned as such, and thereafter all warrant officers and commissioned chiefs in the naval service shall be examined for promotion by a board of commissioned chiefs, who shall require them to pass an examination in navigation (staff officers excepted), the requirements of same to be decided by the Secretary of the Navy. Provided further, That before being given an independent command at sea or being assigned to duties as navigator, commissioned chiefs of the rank of senior lieutenant shall pass an examination in navigation (staff officers excepted), the requirements of same to be decided by the Secretary of the Navy.

The sum of \$150,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions relating to commissioned chiefs.

**Pay Clerks, U.S. Navy.—**The title of paymaster's clerk in the U.S. Navy is changed to pay clerk, and hereafter all pay clerks shall be warranted from acting pay clerks who shall be appointed from enlisted men in the Navy holding acting or permanent appointments as chief petty officers who have served at least three years as enlisted men, at least two years of which service must have been on board a cruising vessel of the Navy. All appointments as acting pay clerk shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy, and all such appointees, in addition to the qualifications above set forth, must be citizens of the U.S. All acting appointments herein provided for shall be made permanent under regulations established by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That paymaster's clerks now in the Navy whose total service as such is less than one year and who are citizens of the U.S. may, upon passage of this Act, be given appointments as acting pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men: Provided further, That paymaster's clerks now in the Service and former paymaster's clerks whose appointments have been revoked within six months next preceding the passage of this Act, who have had not less than one year's actual service as such, and who are citizens of the U.S. may, upon the passage of this Act, be warranted as pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men or as acting pay clerks: And provided further, That pay clerks and acting pay clerks shall have the same pay, allowances, and other benefits as are now or may hereafter be allowed other warrant officers and acting warrant officers, respectively.

That all pay clerks shall, after six years' service as such, be commissioned chief pay clerks, and on promotion have the rank, pay, and allowances of chief boatswain: Provided, That in computing the six years' service herein provided for credit shall be given for all service in the Navy as pay clerk, acting pay clerk, and paymaster's clerk: Provided further, That paymaster's clerks now in the Navy and former paymaster's clerks whose appointments have been revoked within six months next preceding the passage of this Act, who have had not less than six years' actual service as such, and who are citizens of the U.S. may, upon the passage of this Act, be commissioned chief pay clerks without previous service as enlisted men, acting pay clerks, or pay clerks.

That the total number of chief pay clerks, pay clerks, and acting pay clerks allowed by this Act shall not exceed one for each 250 enlisted men in the Navy now or hereafter allowed by law, and such chief pay clerks, pay clerks, and acting pay clerks shall be assigned to duty with pay officers under such rules as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: Provided, That no person shall be appointed a chief pay clerk, pay clerk, or acting pay clerk unless his accumulated previous service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, together with his possible future service prior to attaining the age of sixty-two years, will amount to at least thirty years, except that this provision shall not apply to such persons as are serving in the Navy as paymaster's clerks during the period from Sept. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1913.

That the limitation as to age contained in Sec. 1379, Rev. Stats., U.S., relating to appointment of assistant paymasters in the U.S. Navy, shall not apply to chief pay clerks and pay clerks appointed under the provisions of this Act, who must be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years at the time of appointment as assistant paymasters in the U.S. Navy: Provided, That this shall not be construed as giving any preference in said appointment of assistant paymasters to said chief pay clerks and pay clerks except as to the limitation of age.

**Field Clerks, Q.M.D., Marine Corps.—**That field clerks of the quartermaster's department of the Marine Corps shall receive the same pay and allowances and other benefits provided by law for Navy paymaster's clerks on sea or shore duty, and to be entitled to the same right of retirement with the same retired pay as allowed Navy paymaster's clerks: Provided, That in computing the pay and allowances of these clerks credit shall be allowed for all previous honorable civil or military service in the Navy, Army, or Marine Corps.

**For a United States Naval Reserve.—**There is hereby established a U.S. naval reserve, which shall consist of citizens of the U.S. who have been or may be entitled to be honorably discharged from the Navy after not less than one four-year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority. The naval reserve shall be organized under the Bureau of Navigation and shall be governed by the Articles for the Government of the Navy and by the Naval Regulations and Instructions. Whenever actively employed with the Navy, or whenever employed in authorized travel to and from prescribed active duty with the Navy, its members shall be employed as members of the naval reserve and shall while so employed be held and considered to be in all respects in the same status as enlisted men of the Navy on active duty, except that they shall not be advanced in rating in time of peace. When not actively employed with the Navy, members of the naval reserve shall not be entitled to any pay, bounty, gratuity, or pension except the pay expressly provided for

members of the naval reserve by the provisions of this Act, nor shall they be entitled to retirement by reason of such service in the naval reserve.

Enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made in the rating in which last honorably discharged from the Navy for a period of four years unless sooner discharged by competent authority. No man shall be first enlisted in the naval reserve after eight years from the date of his last discharge from the Navy nor unless he be found to be physically fit to perform the duties of the rating in which last discharged, nor shall any man whose last service in the Navy was terminated by any means other than by an honorable discharge be eligible for enlistment in the naval reserve. Re-enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Enlistments in the naval reserve shall be made in two classes. Class one shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve within four months from the date of their last honorable discharge from the Navy. Class two shall consist of those men who enlist in the naval reserve after four months and within eight years from the date of their last honorable discharge from the Navy.

In addition to the enlistments in the naval reserve above provided, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the naval reserve at the expiration of an enlistment any enlisted man of the Navy who may, after two years from the date of approval of this Act, complete service in the Navy of sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four or more years and be entitled at the expiration of his enlistment to an honorable discharge. Such transfers shall only be made upon voluntary application and in the rating in which then serving, and the men so transferred shall be continued in the naval reserve until discharged by competent authority.

Members of the naval reserve of class one and men transferred to the naval reserve shall be required to keep on hand such part of the uniform clothing outfit as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all members of the naval reserve shall be issued a distinctive badge or button which may be worn with civilian dress.

Members of class one who have served less than eight years in the Navy shall be paid at the rate of \$30 per annum, and those who have served more than eight years in the Navy shall be paid at the rate of \$60 per annum. All members of the naval reserve of class two shall be paid at the rate of \$12 per annum, and when first called to active service on board a vessel of the Navy shall receive an allowance for an outfit of clothing not exceeding \$30 in value, to be expended under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Members of the naval reserve who have, when transferred to the naval reserve, completed service in the Navy of sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four or more years shall be paid at the rate of one-fourth, one-third, and one-half, respectively, of the base pay, plus permanent additions thereto, which they were receiving at the close of their last service in the Navy.

Members of the naval reserve may, in time of peace, be required to perform not less than one month's active service on board a vessel of the Navy during each year of service in the naval reserve, and such active service shall not exceed two months in any one year: Provided, That the aforesaid active service with the Navy may be required at any time after entrance in the naval reserve. In time of war they may be required to perform active service with the Navy throughout the war, not to exceed the term of enlistment in the case of those enlisted in the naval reserve. Any pay which may be due any member of the naval reserve shall be forfeited when so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy upon the failure, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, of such man to report for muster and inspection.

Those members of the naval reserve of class one, and those members who have been transferred to the naval reserve, who re-enlist in the Navy within four months from the date of their discharge from the naval reserve, shall not be entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay, but their re-enlistment in the Navy shall be held and considered to have been made within four months from the date of discharge from the Navy for the purpose of continuous service pay. The period of time during which members of the naval reserve were actively employed with the Navy while enlisted in the naval reserve shall, for the purposes of retirement, be counted as active service in the Navy in the case of those who re-enlist in the Navy after service in the naval reserve.

The Secretary of the Navy is authorized in time of war, or when, in the opinion of the President, war is threatened, to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform. While so employed such enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowances they were receiving when placed on the retired list: Provided, That enlisted men on the retired list shall not be eligible for enlistment in or transfer to the naval reserve.

The sum of \$130,000 is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions relating to a naval reserve.

**Increase Number of Gunnery Sergeants.—**That the number of gunnery sergeants heretofore authorized is increased by twenty; that the number of sergeants heretofore authorized is increased by twenty; that the number of corporals heretofore authorized is increased by seventy; and that the number of privates heretofore authorized is decreased by 110.

**Rank for Prof. George A. Littlehales.—**The President is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint George A. Littlehales a professor in the corps of professors of mathematics of the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant as additional number in that grade and in any grade to which he may be thereafter promoted: Provided, That for pay and other purposes his services as a civilian employee in the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department previous to being commissioned shall count as service in the Navy.

**Medals of Honor.—**The President of the United States is hereby empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

**Death Gratuity Account Ensign Billingsley.—**The Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to Mrs. Connie Billingsley, mother of the late William D. Billingsley, ensign, U.S.N., an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by that officer at the date of his death, less not exceeding \$75, expenses of interment.

**Annual Leaves, Classified Employees.—**That the laws relating to annual leave contained in Sec. 7 of the Legislative Act approved March 15, 1898, and the Deficiency Act approved July 7, 1898, shall hereafter apply to classified Civil Service per diem employees of the clerical, drafting, inspection, chemical, messenger, and watch forces at navy yards, naval stations, offices of the United States inspectors of machinery and engineering material, offices of superintending naval constructors, and other offices and stations under the Navy Department.

#### APPROPRIATIONS IN DETAIL.

	Appropriation 1915	Proposed 1916
Pay, miscellaneous.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contingent, Navy.....	150,000	46,000
Arming and equipping Naval Militia.....	125,000	250,000
Care of lepers, Island of Guam.....	14,000	14,000
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.		
Transportation.....	850,000	750,000
Recruiting.....	130,000	130,000
Contingent.....	15,000	10,000
Gunnery exercises.....	115,000	99,800
Steaming exercises.....	6,500	3,000
Aviation experiments.....	10,000	10,000
Outfit on first enlistment.....	800,000	750,000
Maintenance of naval auxiliaries.....	800,000	800,000
Instruments and supplies.....	305,000	270,000
Ocean and lake surveys.....	90,000	105,000
Naval Training Station, California.....	70,000	70,000
Naval Training Station, Rhode Island.....	85,000	85,000
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.....	98,457	80,000
Naval Training Station, St. Helena.....	25,000	25,000
Naval War College.....	28,850	28,850
Naval Home, Philadelphia.....	77,117	77,117
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.		
Ordnance and ordnance stores.....	5,800,000	5,795,420
Smokeless powder.....	1,150,000	1,150,000
Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C.....	75,000	75,000
Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head.....	141,620	141,620
Renewing batteries for ships of Navy.....	200,000	100,000
Ammunition for ships of Navy.....	3,178,890	3,000,000

Torpedoes and appliances.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Torpedo station, Newport, R.I.....	95,000	110,000
Experiments, Bureau of Ordnance.....	150,000	100,000
Repairs, Bureau of Ordnance.....	30,000	30,000
Contingent, Bureau of Ordnance.....	9,500	9,500

#### BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Maintenance, Bureau of Yds. and Dks.....	1,600,000	1,595,496
Contingent, Bureau of Yds. and Dks.....	50,000	50,000
Public Works—		
Navy yard, Boston, Mass.....	22,000	25,000
Navy yard, New York, N.Y.....	143,500	135,000
Navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.....	265,000	55,000
Navy yard, Washington, D.C.....	100,000	145,000
Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.....	200,000	80,000
Navy yard, Charleston, S.C.....	180,000	30,000
Naval magazine, Fort Mifflin.....	64,000	64,000
Naval magazine, Juliens Creek, Va.....	20,000	20,000
Naval magazine, Puget Sound, Wash.....	58,000	58,000
Naval station, Key West, Fla.....	5,000	5,000
Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.....	257,000	65,000
Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.....	155,000	60,000
Naval station, Narragansett Bay.....	10,000	10,000
Naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.....	38,000	38,000
Naval station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.....	70,000	70,000
Bldgs. and Grounds, Naval Academy.....	75,000	75,000
Proving Ground, Indian Head.....	200,000	158,880
Depots for fuel.....	500,000	500,000
Naval Training Station, San Francisco.....	15,000	15,000
Naval Hospital, New York.....	15,000	15,000
Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal and Puget Sound.....	75,000	75,000
Naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.....	260,000	260,000
Repair of navy yards and stations.....	1,100,000	1,097,436

#### BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medical Department.....	510,000	525,000
Contingent, B. of Med. and Surgery.....	142,000	142,000
Bringing home remains, Navy Dept.....	15,000	15,000

#### BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS.

Pay of the Navy.....	40,010,724	41,240,563
Provisions, Navy.....	7,713,954	7,601,014
Maintenance, B. of Supplies and Accts.....	2,031,487	1,829,400

#### BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Freight, B. of Supplies and Accounts.....	525,000	625,000
Coal and transportation.....	4,800,000	4,600,000
Construction, rpr. and eqpt. of vessels.....	9,788,000	9,106,127
Improvement of Construction Plants—		
Portsmouth, N.H.....	10,000	10,000
Boston, Mass.....	10,000	10,000
New York, N.Y.....	20,000	20,000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	15,000	15,000
Norfolk, Va.....	15,000	15,000
Charleston, S.C.....	15,000	15,000
Mare Island, Cal.....	15,000	15,000
Puget Sound, Wash.....	10,000	10,000

#### BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineering.....	8,080,000	7,727,973
High power radio stations.....	400,000	400,000
Engineering experiment sta., Annapolis.....	80,000	80,000

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

Pay of professors.....	118,556	118,556
Pay of others in civil establishment.....	67,478	67,478
Current and miscellaneous expenses.....	33,500	33,500
Maintenance and repairs and rents.....	279,116	279,116

#### MARINE CORPS.

Pay.....	4,345,469	4,720,639
Maintenance, Q.M. Department.....	890,000	890,000
Clothing.....	620,063	620,063
fuel.....	164,000	164,000
Military stores.....	307,737	307,737
Transportation and recruiting.....	317,000	317,000
Repair of barracks.....	140,000	140,000
Forage.....	22,200	22,200
Commutation of quarters.....	79,000	79,000
Contingent.....	460,000	460,000
Total Marine Corps, exclusive of Public Works.....	7,345,469	7,720,639

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Construction and machinery—submarine torpedoboats.....	1,825,000	3,450,000
Construction and machinery, available until expended—for vessels heretofore and herein authorized.....	17,647,617	22,114,459
Torpedoboats.....	1,685,617	1,341,344
Equipment vessels herein and heretofore.....	421,000	421,000
Armor and armament.....	6,000,000	9,000,000
Armor plant investigation.....	5,000	5,000
Total increase of Navy.....	36,456,734	45,909,801

Bills Before Congress and other Congressional matter appear on page 634.

#### WHITE LIGHT ON NAVAL MATTERS.

(From the New York Herald, Jan. 14, 1915.)

To a curt order of the Navy Department that a statement by first mail was desired as to whether or not a lack of co-ordination exists in the administration of the fleet and what the War College says it should accomplish, one straight from the shoulder reply has been submitted. This hurly-burly hurry order was addressed to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet and to the president of the War College.

Rear Admiral Fletcher declared that he did not know of any lack of co-ordination in the administration of the fleet at the present time with the organization of the Navy Department. In other words, the Rear Admiral believed that such harmonious and efficient co-operation existed and that the organization of the Navy Department as defined in the Navy Regulations was adequate to secure this. It seems doubtful if the gallant officer will find many of his associates measure a grave state of affairs with equal optimism.

Rear Admiral Knight, president of the War College, is one of those that do not agree with him. With an admirable frankness he declares that lack of co-ordination does exist in the fleet, between the Navy Department and the fleet, and between the Navy Department, the fleet and Congress. He adds, however, that the War College does not regard this as a new situation. Of course not, though in the broadest outlook, the world, the flesh and the devil know that this want of co-operation and harmony has never been more pronounced than at the present time. To find anything like it among the great sea Powers one must hark back to the navy of France when the Socialist Mr. Pelletan was Minister of Marine.

#### CANDIDATES FOR WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

Colorado—Charles V. Parker, Julesburg.  
Iowa—Aaron T. Friedman, Des Moines.  
Kentucky—Daniel G. Fries, Covington.  
Nebraska—Grayson C. Garner, alternate, Genoa.  
New York—Raymond K. O'Brien, 327 Jamaica avenue, Brooklyn; Louis G. Blackhall, alternate, 3100 Sixth avenue, Troy; Paul B. Malone, alternate, 29 Oliver street, New York.  
Ohio—Floyd L. Reed, alternate, Paulding; Lorin Hogue, alternate, Montpelier; George B. Aigeltinger,



Bellevue; Gale B. Dewitt, alternate, Dunkirk; Roswell B. Hartman, alternate, Van Buren. Tennessee—Guilford C. Hearn, alternate, Martha. Wisconsin—George H. Reinholdt, Milwaukee; Edwin F. Pabst, alternate, Milwaukee; Charles F. Sammond, alternate, Milwaukee.

#### PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE.

At a meeting of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice it was decided to hold the next national rifle match at the Jacksonville, Fla., range beginning Oct. 14. Beginning with 1907 the matches have been held at Camp Perry every year excepting 1912 and 1913, and it probably would have taken place at the Camp Perry range again if the board had not adopted a policy of holding the matches in different parts of the country. According to this policy the match will be held at some other range either next year or in the following year. Invitations were received from Camp Perry, Sparta and Sea Girt, but as the event had never taken place in the South it was decided that interest might be increased in that section of the country if the invitation of Jacksonville were accepted.

On Jan. 12 National Guard officers began to arrive at Washington from almost every state in the Union. During the week meetings of the National Militia Board, National Rifle Association, the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, the executive committee of the National Guard Association and the Association of Adjutants General were held. The chief topic of discussion was the Militia Pay bill, which most of the officers favored. There were a number that were inclined to discourage the movement, but few were outspoken in opposition to the measure. Before leaving the city the adjutants general and the executive committee of the National Guard Association will take the matter up with the Secretary of War and the chairman of the Military Committee. The officers who called on members of Congress were very encouraged by the favorable sentiment which exists in Congress for the Militia pay bill. They are confident that one will be passed at this session. The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice took up the rules for the next match at its open session on Jan. 14. It was practically agreed to limit the number of officers that would be eligible to the teams to fifty per cent. A provision of the rules will require that all states will select their teams by competitive matches which will give the enlisted men an opportunity to win places on the teams. The purpose of these rules is to promote marksmanship among the enlisted men or gun bearers. The matches have been criticized because the teams have been composed too largely of officers.

The N.R.A. convened on Jan. 13. It was recommended that the general government acquired tracts of land at all mobilization camps that would be suitable for rifle ranges. This was in harmony with the policy adopted by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice in deciding to hold the national matches in different portions of the country. Steps were taken for the organization of rifle clubs in the Boy Scouts, in the Y.M.C.A., in the Baptist Boys' Brigades, in the summer camps for boys and other kindred organizations. It is proposed to furnish arms and ammunition for these clubs, and the matches are to be conducted under the supervision of the Association.

The following officers were elected: President, Lieut. Col. William Libbey, of New Jersey; first vice president, Brig. Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota; second vice president, Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, of New York; third vice president, Brig. Gen. J. Van Holt, Washington, D.C.; treasurer, Lieut. Col. G. B. Young, Washington, D.C.; secretary, Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Washington, D.C. Additional members elected were Brig. Gen. Charles Cole, of Massachusetts; Col. S. M. Brookhart, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Col. William Wright, U.S.A.

The secretary of the National Rifle Association in his annual report announces that there has been a marked increase in rifle practice during the year among civilians generally. The collection of dues, especially from affiliated military organizations, is considerably behind previous years, sixty-four organizations being in arrears. Connected with the association are 270 civilian clubs with a membership of 10,077, but their record gives no indication that the Government will ever succeed in building up a large reserve of expert civilian riflemen in this country. Unless Congress makes an appropriation the rifle club movement will come to an end when the supply of old Krag ammunition is exhausted. It is found that the fraternal organizations having uniform rank are greatly interested in the rifle club movement. One of these organizations, the "Uniform Rank Woodmen of the World," has nearly 700,000 members; the "Uniform Rank Knights of the Maccabees" about 320,000.

Progress has been made with the universities and colleges, but having no ranges they confine themselves to gallery work. To stimulate their efforts the association gave a cup as a prize and decorations to all students who classified in different classes. It is recommended that this be done again this year. Attention is being given to the subject of rifle shooting as a sport in public high schools, and the prejudice which has been instilled into the minds of our educators by the teachings of unpatriotic and misguided pacifists has been gradually breaking down. The trouble is in getting gallery ranges for the practice of school boys and finding proper instructors and supervisors for them. The number of school boys using the rifle would be increased by the promotion of rifle tournaments in large cities. It is suggested that an official of the association should make an inspection trip and incidentally take care of the general line of promotion work. The only class of membership in the association which shows a constant falling off is state associations. The regimental affiliations remain practically stationary.

The failure to perfect the plans for the divisional shoots in time to get the states properly interested and the failure of these divisional shoots in practically all but Division A and B necessarily reflected upon the matches of the National Rifle Association. With the exception of the Sea Girt and Jacksonville matches, the entries were very small and did not pay the cost of the medals. In view of this it is not surprising that the association lost \$497.31 on its 1914 matches. Although the divisional matches might have been said to have been a failure this year, there are well known reasons for it, and it is believed that with a better understanding of the benefits from these matches by the states that they will be far more successful in 1916. The income of the association from new individual members and organizations during the year amounts to \$2,349, as against \$1,768 last year and \$1,365 for 1912, showing a steady increase.

#### U.S. NAVY IN PANAMA CANAL OPENING.

Modified plans for the participation of the U.S. Navy in the formal opening of the Panama Canal and the trip of President Wilson to the Isthmus were announced by Secretary of the Navy Daniels on Jan. 13. The review of the fleet at Hampton Roads, Va., which it was at first proposed to hold about March 1, has been abandoned, and the review will be held there next fall, when such foreign men-of-war as are present will be invited to participate.

Under the new plans President Wilson will leave Hampton Roads on the New York for Panama March 5, and arrive at Colon on March 10. He will review the fleet off the west coast of the Canal Zone on March 13 and is scheduled to arrive at San Francisco on March 24. Ex-Presidents Taft and Roosevelt if they accept the invitations to participate in the opening will be quartered aboard separate warships. The diplomatic corps and members of Congress will be conveyed to the Canal Zone on board Army transports, Panama Railway steamers and chartered steamers.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET OPERATIONS.

Secretary Daniels's official announcement of the schedule of operations of the Atlantic Fleet and preliminary arrangements for the cruise is as follows:

The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet and the destroyer flotilla will proceed to Guantanamo and Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba, on Jan. 17 for extended fleet exercises and target practices, seventeen battleships participating in the maneuvers: the Georgia, Texas, South Carolina and Minnesota will remain at their home yards undergoing overhaul until Feb. 15.

The Texas will remain at Hampton Roads to escort the President to Panama in the New York, the New York proceeding to Hampton Roads from Cuban waters about Feb. 15, prepared to receive the President on March 5.

It is intended that the Washington relieve the Delaware in Mexican waters as soon as practicable, and that the Delaware and Rhode Island will join the fleet in Cuban waters. The Rhode Island has been ordered from New Orleans to Norfolk for docking, and on the completion of docking, about Jan. 22, will proceed to Guantanamo to join the fleet.

The battleships and the destroyers of the active flotilla (about twenty-three) will remain in Cuban waters, carrying on drills and exercises, until Feb. 25, and will then proceed to Panama, all twenty-one battleships going through the canal to San Francisco.

The schedule of movements from Guantanamo, Feb. 25, is in general as follows, subject to such changes as may be necessary:

Feb. 26—Vestal, Yankton, Solace and tugs arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, and proceed to Panama.

Feb. 28—Fleet flagship, First and Second Divisions arrive at Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, then to Panama, arriving March 2-3.

March 3—Third and Fourth Divisions arrive Colon and follow First and Second Divisions through canal, arriving Panama March 5-6.

March 4-8—Foreign men-of-war arrive Colon and pass through canal, coaling at Gatun Lake from colliers.

March 5—President leaves Hampton Roads on New York, Texas as escort.

March 8—Celtic arrives Colon, coal at Gatun Lake and arrives Panama March 10.

March 10—New York and Texas arrive Colon; proceed to Gatun Lake, coal, oil, and go to Panama. (President transfers to the Oregon and goes through the canal.)

March 11-12—Functions in Canal Zone and at Panama. March 12—The Oregon, Olympia, Yankton and Celtic proceed to anchorage off San Francisco.

March 13—The President on the New York, accompanied by the Texas and one division of destroyers, steams through the fleet and proceeds to San Diego. The fleet, flotilla and train steam to San Francisco. Foreign vessels proceed independently.

March 21—The fleet, flotilla and train arrives at San Francisco in the forenoon and prepare to receive the President.

March 27 (forenoon)—The President, New York, Texas, one division of destroyers and the Pacific Fleet arrive at San Francisco. The President steams through the fleet.

There can, of course, be no parade of the fleet as a whole through the canal. This would result in congestion in Colon and in the canal, with serious delay.

The Oregon and Olympia will take part and are to be in Colon prior to March 5, filled with coal and ready to proceed.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

Besides the twenty-one battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, all vessels of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, including the Birmingham, Dixie and Arethusa, will accompany the fleet to San Francisco. The Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, will not proceed to San Francisco. The auxiliaries accompanying the battleship fleet will be the Vestal, Celtic, Yankton, Solace, Seneca, Ontario, Patapsco, Patuxent and the colliers Cyclops, Orion, Neptune, Jupiter and Vulcan.

The Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, the Submarine Flotilla, mine layers and auxiliaries will conduct exercises at Pensacola during the months of February, March and April. It is possible that the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla will proceed to Guantanamo for exercises with the fleet before proceeding to Pensacola.

The Submarine Flotilla, Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, mine layers and aeroplanes will have exercises at Pensacola during February, March and April. The Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, with the Panther, will proceed to Pensacola on completion of exercises at Key West and Guantanamo, and will there carry out exercises as directed by the commander-in-chief, co-operating with the mine layers and aeroplanes. The cruiser Baltimore, which has just been converted into a mine depot ship, will report to the commander-in-chief for duty as a mine layer in the Cruiser Squadron about Feb. 1. On joining the fleet she will proceed to Pensacola for mine laying exercises in company with the mine depot ship San Francisco.

#### FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

The following foreign vessels are expected to take part in the celebration incident to the opening of the canal:

Argentina will send the battleship Moreno, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Onofre Betheder; Cuba will send the cruiser Cuba; Portugal will send the cruiser Almirante Reis and the despatch boat Cinco de Outubro; Spain will send the battleship España. Vice Admiral Don Ramon Estrada Catoiva has been appointed by the Spanish government as its naval representative.

A despatch from Tokio Jan. 9 reported that owing

to the war Japan has decided not to send any warships to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Norway, according to a Christiania despatch, has also decided definitely that it will be impossible for her to send a warship to take part in the naval ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal for the reason that her entire fleet will be required for the defense of Norwegian neutrality.

#### CONTRACTS AWARDED FOR SUBMARINES.

The Secretary of the Navy on Jan. 12 awarded contracts for the submarines for which bids were opened Dec. 15 last. The awards were as follows:

For the construction of one seagoing submarine by the Electric Boat Company at Quincy, Mass., \$1,350,000.

For the construction of three coast defense submarines by the Electric Boat Company, at \$450,000 each, the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, Seattle, Wash., being sub-contractors for these three vessels.

For the construction of four coast defense submarines by the Lake Torpedoboat Company at Bridgeport, Conn., at \$427,000 each.

The act authorizing these vessels required that three of the coast defense submarines be built on the Pacific coast, provided that the cost does not exceed the cost of construction on the Atlantic coast plus the cost of transportation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The bids showed \$20,000 to be the excess cost of construction on the Pacific coast as compared with Atlantic coast construction, but the bid for construction on the Atlantic coast and transportation to the Pacific coast via the Panama Canal was \$41,000 each more than for construction on the Atlantic coast. In view of the requirements of the law, the Department awarded these three boats for construction on the Pacific coast.

The seagoing submarine of more than one thousand tons displacement and high surface and submerged speed is a novel type of vessel in our Service, or for any service; it was planned for and authorized by Congress prior to the outbreak of the European war, which has brought submarines so prominently forward. In view of the achievements of the comparatively small and slow submarines of the belligerents abroad, it would seem that the Department was well advised to undertake this fast and powerful vessel.

The coast defense submarines are of a type distinct from the seagoing submarines, being only about one-third the size and resembling the submarines we have been building for a few years past. For only about one-third the price of seagoing submarines we will have a vessel which, although not intended to act for long periods at sea, will be quite capable of operating up and down the coast. Such vessels are quite seaworthy, as even smaller submarines are now at Panama, Honolulu and Manila.

The Department considered seriously the building of even smaller vessels and invited bids on boats of which eight could be constructed for the money available instead of seven. But the military characteristics of the smaller vessels were distinctly inferior, so it was decided that the greatest gain of sea power would follow the construction of seven of larger size.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Brutus, at Cristobal, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz.

The Buffalo has been ordered placed out of commission at Mare Island.

The Vesuvius, now at Newport, has been ordered to Boston for docking.

The Cyclops, at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to proceed to Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba.

The Dixie, now at Boston, has been ordered to stop at Newport en route South.

The Fulton has been assigned to duty with the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Neptune will leave Hampton Roads for Guantanamo with a cargo of coal about Jan. 20.

The Blakely and Morris, now at Newport, have been ordered to the New York Yard for docking.

The Farragut has been assigned to duty with the San Pedro Division of the California Naval Militia.

The Caesar, at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed to the Atlantic coast via the Panama Canal.

The First Division, Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, except Lamson, has been ordered to proceed from Charleston to Key West.

The West Virginia was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., Jan. 13, and assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Nanshan, at Mare Island Yard, has been ordered to Tiburon to load a cargo of coal. On Jan. 20 she will proceed from Tiburon to the West coast of Mexico.

Upon arrival at Puget Sound the West Virginia will be considered as detached from duty with the Pacific Fleet, and assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Jason, now in the Eastern Mediterranean, has been ordered to Hampton Roads. The vessel will stop at the following ports en route to load exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Exposition: Piræus, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona and Plymouth. The Jason later will be sent to San Francisco, via the Panama Canal, to discharge exhibits.

Charles H. Blinbury, quartermaster, third class; Lester N. Patten, seaman, and Percy I. Reed, seaman, have been commended by the Navy Department for their promptness in jumping overboard from the Machias at Monte Cristi, D.R., on the evening of Oct. 17 last, and rescuing a shipmate from drowning.

The Oregon has been detached from duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet. The vessel has been ordered to proceed from Bremerton to San Diego via San Francisco.

The South Dakota, at San Francisco, has been ordered to proceed to Bremerton. Upon arrival the vessel will be considered as assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the New York to the Wyoming. The New York has been detached from duty as fleet flagship and assigned to duty with the First Division, Atlantic Fleet. The Wyoming has been detached from duty with the First Division, Atlantic Fleet, and assigned to duty as fleet flagship.

The crew of the U.S.S. Onida has been commended by the Navy Department for the excellent work performed by them in transferring forty-seven passengers from the passenger steamer Pilot Boy, of the Beaufort and Savannah Line, Dec. 13, 1914, when the former



vessel had been totally disabled by an accident to her machinery; a heavy sea was running and there was a moderate gale blowing. The passengers on board the Pilot Boy were panic-stricken, some endeavoring to jump overboard and were restrained by enlisted men of the Navy.

A new pilot chart is now issued monthly by the U.S. Hydrographic Office at Washington, D.C., for the region lying between the parallels of 1° and 31° N. and the meridians 52° and 100° W. It thus embraces all of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea and extends on the Pacific Ocean from Acapulco to Esmeraldas, Ecuador. As its scale of construction is much larger than that of the older pilot charts, being sevenths of an inch to a degree of longitude, its hydrographic features are correspondingly more ample. The variation lines are for the epoch 1915 and all the other features are as up-to-date as the office can make them. The meteorological features, as in the case of the existing pilot charts, are furnished by the U.S. Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture. The first issue was for the month of January, 1915. Shipmasters who co-operate with the Government by furnishing marine data of various kinds, including weather reports, can obtain the pilot charts in return for their courtesy from the Branch Hydrographic Offices or from the captain of the port at Cristobal or at Balboa. The Hydrographic Office not only welcomes the co-operation of all mariners who use these charts, but is also glad to receive and consider criticism and suggestions looking to their betterment.

## THE NAVY.

### LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the U.S. Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Helena, arrived Jan. 11 at Hankow, China.

Eagle, sailed Jan. 12 from Boston, Mass., for Charleston, S.C.

Nero, arrived Jan. 12 at San Francisco, Cal.

Vermont, arrived Jan. 12 at the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake.

Glacier, sailed Jan. 11 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal.

Supply, arrived Jan. 13 at Manila, P.I.

Jason, sailed Jan. 13 from Alexandria, Egypt, for Beirut, Syria.

San Diego, sailed Jan. 12 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico.

Raleigh, sailed Jan. 12 from Mazatlan, Mexico, for San Diego, Cal.

Rhode Island, sailed Jan. 13 from New Orleans, La., for Norfolk, Va.

Caesar, arrived Jan. 13 at San Francisco, Cal.

South Dakota, arrived Jan. 13 at Tiburon, Cal.

Vicksburg, arrived Jan. 14 at Bremerton, Wash.

West Virginia, arrived Jan. 13 at Bremerton, Wash.

Tennessee, arrived Jan. 13 at Jaffa, Palestine, Connecticut, sailed Jan. 14 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Lynnhaven Bay.

Dixie, sailed Jan. 14 from Boston, Mass., for Lynnhaven Bay.

Kansas, New Hampshire and Washington, arrived Jan. 14 at Hampton Roads, Va.

Jason, arrived at Beirut Jan. 14.

Tennessee, sailed from Jaffa for Alexandria Jan. 14.

Galveston, sailed from Manila for Shanghai Jan. 15.

Vestal, sailed from Boston for Lynnhaven Bay Jan. 15.

Dixie, arrived at Newport, R.I., Jan. 15.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 8.—Lieut. W. W. Lorshbough detached Brooklyn; to Des Moines.

Lieut. (J.G.) Oscar Smith detached Machias; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) T. C. Kinkaid detached Machias; to works Bausch and Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N.Y.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. K. Turner detached Marietta; to Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Markland detached Marietta; to works Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. (J.G.) Francis Cogswell detached Florida; to radio station, Sayville, L.I., N.Y.

Ensign H. C. Wick to Olympia.

Ensign R. C. Lee detached Colorado; to Oregon.

Ensign J. D. Moore detached Pacific Reserve Fleet; to Oregon.

Mach. C. H. Markham detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Hartford, connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.

JAN. 9.—Ensign L. E. Denfield detached Paducah; to treatment naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Ensign Alexander Maccomb detached Hancock; to Wyoming.

Ensign S. E. Rose detached West Virginia; to South Dakota.

Ensign H. K. Fenn detached Nebraska; to Virginia.

Ensign H. H. Little detached West Virginia; to South Dakota.

Ensign C. E. Rosendahl detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign A. H. Hooks detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign E. T. Short detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign K. P. Gilchrist detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign J. L. McGuigan detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign J. R. Redman detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Ensign A. R. Marron detached West Virginia; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Paymr. C. J. Cleborne to Oregon.

Asst. Paymr. G. C. Simmons detached Marietta; to Hannibal.

Chief Btsn. James Laven detached receiving ship at Boston; to Brooklyn.

Chief Btsn. John McCarthy detached Brooklyn; to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Mach. A. A. F. Alm detached receiving ship at New York; to Florida.

Pay Clerk H. C. Lassiter appointed; to Oregon.

JAN. 11.—Lieut. E. H. Campbell detached Chattanooga; to West Virginia.

Lieut. Leo Sahm detached South Dakota; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. N. H. Wright detached West Virginia; to Chattanooga.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Norton detached Tennessee; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Farquhar detached Dixie; to Florida.

Ensign G. W. Nelson detached Washington; to receiving ship at Norfolk.

Ensign E. L. Gayhart detached Kansas; to temporary duty Minnesota.

Ensign H. B. Grow detached radio station, Sayville, L.I., N.Y.; to Des Moines.

Ensign E. F. Enright detached Michigan; to temporary duty Minnesota.

P.A. Paymr. D. B. Wainwright to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. Haydn Williams detached Supply; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. R. J. Vickery detached Chester; to navy yard, Boston.

Mach. C. F. Beecher detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Chester.

Pay Clerk James Fellis appointed to Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola.

JAN. 12.—Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington to receiving ship at New York and the Maine on Jan. 20.

Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Nelson to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Johnson detached Maine Jan. 20; connection fitting out Downes and in command when commissioned.

Lieut. S. M. Robinson detached Jupiter; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Everson detached Hannibal; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. F. Amsden detached naval training station, Newport, R.I., Feb. 1; to Asiatic Station via Army transport of March 5.

Chief Carp. J. I. Haley detached Buffalo; to Asiatic Station via Army transport of Feb. 5.

Gun. F. G. Keyes detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. C. Parker detached Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Mach. F. M. Webster detached Buffalo; to Asiatic Station via Army transport Feb. 5.

JAN. 13.—Rear Admiral R. T. Hall commissioned from Dec. 12, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) Cleveland McCauley to naval station, New Orleans, La., as aid to commandant, Jan. 25, 1915.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. A. Lichtenstein detached Dixie; to radio station, Siasconset, Nantucket Island.

Ensign H. J. Reuse detached Machias; to Dixie.

Ensign L. J. Jordan detached Georgia; to Paducah.

Paymr. Charles Morris detached Montana; to Washington.

P.A. Paymr. H. L. Beach detached Washington; to Montana.

Asst. Paymr. J. G. Venter to Asiatic Station, via transport Feb. 5.

Chief Btsn. A. T. Webb detached Tallahassee; to temporary duty Hartford connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.

Chief Btsn. Frank Bresnan detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Supply, via Feb. 5 transport.

Mach. C. H. Baldwin detached Florida; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 1; to Chester.

JAN. 14.—Lieut. (J.G.) M. C. Robertson commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. T. Settle commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. L. Gunther commissioned from June 5, 1914.

Ensign J. D. Edwards commissioned from July 30, 1914.

Ensign M. L. Lenney commissioned from July 30, 1914.

P.A. Paymr. Thom Williamson to Prairie.

Asst. Paymr. H. G. Bowerford detached Prairie; to Tonopah.

Asst. Paymr. A. H. Mayo detached Tonopah; to home, settle accounts and await orders.

Chief Btsn. J. F. Brooks detached Chester; to Nebraska.

Btsn. Edward Sweeney detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 1, 1915; to Kentucky.

Btsn. B. E. Rigg detached Nebraska; continue treatment at naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Mach. H. H. Beck detached Tallahassee; to Neptune.

Mach. James Donaldson detached Neptune; to Tallahassee.

Chief Carp. Albert Tucker to navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 25, 1915.

Surg. C. Dew Brownell, retired, died at Providence, R.I., on Jan. 8, 1915.

### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 12.—Capt. A. E. Harding detached duty Office Judge Advocate General; to 1st Brigade, Rhode Island.

Capt. W. W. Low detached Rhode Island; to 1st Brigade, navy yard, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. J. D. Murray detached Marine Barracks, New York; to Rhode Island.

Second Lieut. M. B. Humphrey detached Rhode Island; to 1st Brigade, navy yard, Philadelphia.

### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JAN. 8.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. A. H. Bixby ordered to the Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment.

JAN. 14.—Mach. J. M. Goddin detached Tuscarora; to Mohawk.

Mach. W. D. Hopkins detached Mohawk; to Tuscarora.

### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

A radiogram from Capt. W. E. W. Hall, commanding the hospital ship Androscoggin, to Senior Capt. H. M. Broadbent, commandant of the Eastern District of the Revenue Cutter Service, says the hospital ship has left her regular post on the Newfoundland fishing banks and is taking the captain of the schooner Owoto to Halifax for treatment, as the mariner is reported to be seriously ill with appendicitis. The Androscoggin is doing hospital patrol service on the Newfoundland fishing banks, her mission being to furnish medical attention to seamen ill or injured on board American fishing vessels.

All of the line officers recently examined for promotion have successfully passed. The examination of the papers of the engineer officers has not yet been completed.

On Jan. 6 the Pamlico rendered assistance to the schooner Agnes S. Quillin, at Croatan Sound, which was stranded and leaking. After much delay the vessel was finally pumped out and the Pamlico towed her to Elizabeth City.

The Margaret Atkinson was found adrift in Chesapeake Bay by the Windom on Jan. 7 and was taken in tow by the cutter and anchored in Annapolis Harbor.

### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Boston, Mass.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Mare Island, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. C. C. Norman, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

ITasca—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed, at Sausalito, Cal.

MACLINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Out of commission.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Seattle, Wash.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich. Out of commission.

ONONDAGA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joyner, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Overholt, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Levis, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell, Neah Bay, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. L. Sill, Milwaukee, Wis. Out of commission.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden, Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss, Boston, Mass.

WYONA—Capt. H. B. West, Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., Portland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

### FORT FLAGLER.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Jan. 2, 1915.

Lieut. Col. John L. Hayden, Captain Hilton, their sons, of Fort Worden, have been on a hunting trip of a few days. Miss Hilton, of Fort Worden, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer Scott at luncheon Monday. On Tuesday Lieut. and Mrs. William Harrison entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott. On New Year's Day Major and Mrs. Cloke

gave a reception at their quarters for the officers and ladies of Fort Flagler.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert T. Oliver gave an elaborate dinner New Year's Eve for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele. On New Year's evening Lieut. and Mrs. William Harrison entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Dr. and Mrs. Lamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele. Major Cloke, Dr. Theodore Lamson, Capt. John Hughes and Lieut. Wilmer Scott have a hunting leave of several days.

Capt. Charles L. Lanham has been ordered to Fort Worden, relieving Capt. Robert Woods as quartermaster. Mrs. Robert Oliver and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott spent several days in Seattle the past week. Lieut. and Mrs. Thiele entertained, Dr. Robert T. Oliver at dinner Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Cloke on Wednesday. Mrs. John L. Hughes has returned after spending several days in Seattle. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilmer T. Scott were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Hayden on Monday.

### WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

U.S. Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1915.

The Monday receptions of the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. George Barnett, which are looked forward to by Washington society as one of the pleasant events of the week, was crowded on Monday, the young people remaining to dance until the last note of the Marine Band was sounded. In spite of very uncomfortable weather conditions Major Gen. and Mrs. Barnett received over 300 callers. The navy yard was alive with fashionable folk during the calling hours on Monday, most of the officers' wives remaining at home for their Jansy decorations, adjourning to Marine Headquarters later in the afternoon.

The Commandant of the Yard and Mrs. Eberle will be at home formally in February after the repairs to the Commandant's quarters are completed. Lieut. F. A. Todd, U.S.N., gave a tea on board the U.S.S. Mayflower on Saturday, the guests of honor being Mrs. William Hite and Miss Francis Williams. The dinner dances at the Army and Navy Club continue their popularity. On Thursday, Jan. 7, members entertaining at the club included Col. R. P. Davis, U.S.A., Capt. H. B. Wilson, U.S.N., Major G. B. Duncan, U.S.A., Col. R. Richardson, U.S.A., Major Blunt, U.S.A., Captain Davis, U.S.A., Rear Admiral J. D. Adams, U.S.N., Lieut. P. H. Shepherd, U.S.A., Lieutenant Kurtz, U.S.N., Hon. J. J. Rogers, Commander Althouse, U.S.N., Ensign W. E. Goodhue, U.S.M.C., Major John W. Heavey, U.S.A., Capt. J. B. Rose, U.S.A., Col. George S. Young, U.S.A., Major M. McFarland, U.S.A., Capt. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., Major Dalton, U.S.A., Ensign Byrd, U.S.N., Lieutenant Bevan, U.S.N., Mr. W. H. Brown, Lieutenant Commander Mustin, U.S.N., Lieut. W. F. Harrison, U.S.A. Mr. and Mrs. Lippett had as their guests Mrs. Chew, Miss Greeley, Miss Durant, Miss Porsan, Mr. Capp, Mr. Perry, Dr. Williams and Mr. Morse.

Senator and Mrs. McCumber entertained for Miss Sherry, Miss Hendrick, Miss Stone, Miss Roach, Miss Lefavre, Miss McCumber, Miss Driggs, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Blackley, Paymaster Neill, Mr. Iseman, Mr. Evans, Mr. Van Wagoner, Lieutenant Clagett and Mr. Lefavre.

### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Jan. 14, 1915.

A number of officers and ladies of the garrison were present at the civic ball at the Plaza Hotel Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. A detachment of eight non-commissioned officers, 29th Infantry, were on duty on the occasion and co-operated with a detachment from the navy yard in special drill and tableaux vivants representing Columbia.

At the annual banquet given by the Veteran Artillery Corps and Military Society of the War of 1812 at Delmonico's on the evening of Jan. 8, being the 100th anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, there were present from Governors Island Col. John S. Mallory, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Capt. Briant H. Wells and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith. Colonel Mallory responded to the toast, "The Army of the United States—Gallant and Honored Defenders of Our Country," as given at the banquet of the Corps first on Nov. 25, 1815. Colonel Mallory also presented badges for marksmanship to members of the Corps.

Mrs. E. H. Wagner gave a bridge party for her sister, Miss Greene, who is her house guest, one afternoon. There were five tables of players. The prizes were won by Mesdames Brady, Scott, Brecheim, Gillespie and Woodward. Mrs. Henry Horgan was a guest last week of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Rogers Birnie, New York Arsenal. Miss Alina Havard, of Fairfield, Conn., daughter of Col. Valery Havard, was a guest this week of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith.

Miss Sue Spiller is visiting Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson in the Arsenal. Major Albert E. Truby, for eight months on duty in Galveston, Texas, in command of the Evacuation Hospital, returned Jan. 14. Mrs. Frank Rose and Mrs. Booker, after a short visit with Mrs. Frank Lawton, have returned to their home in Spokane, Mrs. Rose not being in good health for a longer stay.

### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1915.

Lieut. S. H. Tilghman, of Fort Monroe, spent Monday night at Fort Totten as guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn. Lieut. Allen Kimberly returned from Fort Monroe Monday. Mrs. Kimberly returned Sunday. Mrs. R. S. Abernethy left Wednesday for Fort Mott, N.J., to visit Major and Mrs. H. L. Steele. Mrs. R. F. McMillan left Friday night for Genesee, N.Y., where she will join Captain McMillan.

Preceding the ladies' night at the Officers' Club Friday Col. and Mrs. White were hosts at a dinner, at which the guests were Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Cochen, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Feeter and Captain Gardner. After dinner the party adjourned to the club for dancing. Others enjoying the dancing were Capt. and Mrs. Cooper and their house guests, Miss Wycoff and Miss Miller; Dr. and Mrs. Herrigan, of Hempstead, L.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Captain Huntington, Lieutenants Baird, Mathews, Griffith and Kimberly.

Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cochen left Tuesday for Johnstown, Pa., to visit a short while before sailing from San Francisco to Manila Feb. 5. The dancing class under the instruction of Miss Katharine Jones met in the hop room of the Officers' Club Monday night. The class was somewhat smaller than usual, due to the absence of several members, but was enjoyed by Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Saratt, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Brownlee, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Feeter, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Mathews. After the dancing Mrs. Feeter and Mrs. Cross entertained the class at supper in the reading room below. Miss Jones was the house guest that night of Capt. and Mrs. Cross, who gave a small dinner in her honor.

### CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., Dec. 1, 1914.

Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Lieutenants Van Wormer and Seowden. Major Hampton, Q.M.C., accompanied by Mrs. Hampton and son, arrived from Fort McKinley, Nov. 20, for station. Bishop Brent and Mrs. Spencer motored out from Manila Friday and were luncheon guests of Dr. and Mrs. Halliday.

Capt. and Mrs. Smith and Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, of Manila, were in the post Sunday as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen. On Nov. 26 Capt. and Mrs. Davis left for Manila for station. Captain Davis has been appointed aid to General Barry, department commander. They were luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty on the day of their departure.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moran were dinner hosts Thanksgiving for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Lieutenants Van Wormer and Reinhardt. Major Hanson went to Fort McKinley Friday to attend the School of Musketry instruction to be given to all the field officers of the Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery. Lieutenant Reinhardt spent the week-end at Camp McGrath, Batangas. Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell had dinner Dec. 1 for Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty.



## THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

Reporting favorably on S. 6857, authorizing the retirement from active service, with increased rank, of officers now on the active list of the Army who served in the Civil War, the Senate Military Committee say: "The passage of this bill will affect but one Army officer, Col. John L. Clem, as he is the only officer now on the active list of the Army who served more than 100 days during the Civil War, prior to April 9, 1865, and who has since served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army. The committee in reporting this bill favorably feel that they are honoring not only the officer who will be affected by its passage, but are likewise conferring a distinctive honor upon the Regular Army. John L. Clem at the age of ten years applied for enlistment at the breaking out of the rebellion. Although refused on account of his youth, he persisted in his efforts, and in May, 1862, before he was eleven years of age, his services as a drummer were finally accepted by the colonel commanding the 22d Michigan Volunteers. Shortly after passing his twelfth birthday he was promoted from drummer to 'marker'; later General Rosecrans made him a sergeant for heroic conduct, and he served continuously to the end of the war and was mustered out with honor. He served in numerous important engagements and was several times wounded. At the close of the war he began a course of study to prepare himself for West Point and received an appointment to the Military Academy, but failed to pass the examination. General Grant, then President, being familiar with the record of the young soldier, appointed him a second lieutenant, and from that time down to the present he has been in active service. For over half a century, for practically his entire life, he has served his country faithfully and honorably, and if long and faithful service is entitled to recognition, surely he has fairly earned and should receive it."

Favorable report was made in the Senate Jan. 9 on H.R. 3305, directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit and settle an account of Major George H. Penrose, \$267.87, amount disbursed by him in August, September, October and November, 1908, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to employees of the United States, which account was disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department and by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Favorable report was made in the Senate Jan. 8 on S.J. Res. 218, to provide for the detail of an officer of the Army for duty with the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, Cal.

By a committee amendment of S. 7051, to authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable, "a disinterested officer of the Regular Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War," is included as one who may report on such clothing.

In the Senate Jan. 6 an amendment was proposed by Mr. Gallinger to the Ship Purchase bill (S. 6856), as follows: "Sec. —. That all ships purchased, chartered, or leased under the provisions of this act, if not constructed with particular reference to prompt and economical conversion into auxiliary naval cruisers, shall be so changed before being put into the service in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, and they shall be made of sufficient strength and stability to carry and sustain the working and operation of at least four effective rifled cannon of a caliber of not less than six inches, and shall be of the highest rating known to maritime commerce. Before being accepted for service they shall be thoroughly inspected by a competent naval officer or constructor detailed by the Secretary of the Navy, and such officer shall report in writing to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall transmit said report to the President; and no such vessels not approved by the Secretary of the Navy as suitable for the service required shall be purchased, chartered, or leased by the Government."

The Senate Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5404) for the payment of certain sums claimed by reason of an injury sustained by 2d Lieutenant Rogers, U.S.A., while attempting to provide suitable mounts for the Army, report said bill adversely and recommend that the same be indefinitely postponed.

Representative Hobson has introduced a resolution providing for a national commission to obtain, if possible, the co-operation of other nations, whether belligerent or neutral, in the investigation of the conditions that affect the question of restoring the peace of the world. This step follows the recent introduction by Mr. Hobson of a resolution proposing that a meeting of The Hague Conference be held in this country to consider means of bringing about a cessation of hostilities. That resolution did not receive encouragement from the Administration. Mr. Hobson says that he has offered the resolution for a peace commission in the hope that it might be interpreted as being in line with Secretary Bryan's peace treaties. There is no intention to take any position that will offend any of the belligerent Powers nor will the commission have any authority to act beyond procuring information and advising the President. Even after the conclusion of the labors of such a commission, this Government would be wholly free to withhold action. But the hope expressed in the resolution is that a state of facts might be found which would make it possible for the United States, with its great international advantage and prestige as a neutral, to tender its friendly offices in the interest of the termination of the war. The inclusion of women on the proposed commission, Mr. Hobson said, was made out of regard for the millions of women in Europe who by this war have lost thousands, sons or fathers, and sweethearts. "They, if any, have the right to ask that men seek peace," said the Alabama Congressman.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 514. Mr. Cummins.—Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if compatible with the public interest, with respect to the following matters, to wit:

First. As to the amount of money collected by the United States at the Port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the occupation of that city by our military forces as import duties or other taxes or imports laid under the laws of Mexico.

Second. Whether the duties, imports, or taxes so collected by the United States had been pledged in any form to secure or insure the payment of obligations issued by any government, or alleged government, of the Republic of Mexico, on one of the states thereof.

Third. As to the ownership of such obligations at the time the military forces of the United States occupied Vera Cruz, and such ownership at the present time.

Fourth. As to any claims which have been made upon the United States for the payment or transfer of the money so collected, and the names of the persons making such demands.

Fifth. As to the deposit of the money so collected in the Treasury of the United States and the account to which it was deposited.

Sixth. Whether it is the intention of the executive depart-

ment of the Government to pay out or otherwise dispose of the money so collected without action or authority on the part of Congress.

S.J. Res. 228. Mr. Overman.—To provide for the expenses of the formal and official opening of the Panama Canal. Appropriates \$250,000, to be expended at discretion of the President, and to remain available until Jan. 1, 1917. The President is authorized to utilize the services of such officers of the Army and Navy as he may designate to assist in the formal and official opening of the Panama Canal. The services of the officers of the Army while so employed shall be counted as service with their organizations within the meaning of all laws relating to the detachment of officers from their organizations for duty of any kind. The actual expenses of officers of the Army and Navy while on such duty shall be paid them in lieu of any mileage allowance to which they may be entitled by law. The President is authorized to use such vessels of the U.S. Army Transport Service and of the Panama Railroad for the purposes indicated in this resolution as in his opinion can properly be spared, and any expense connected with the use of such vessels under this resolution shall be payable out of the appropriation herein made, and any vessel not carrying freight-earning cargo used for the purpose indicated in this resolution shall during such use for those purposes be exempt from payment of Panama Canal tolls.

S. 7194. Mr. Jones.—To authorize the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to the Organized Militia of the state of Washington by United States transport to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

S. 7264. Mr. Chamberlain.—Changing the designation, fixing the status of, and granting an increase in pay to certain clerical employees with the Army at headquarters of departments, divisions, brigades, districts, Army Service schools, and posts commanded by general officers, and heretofore known as "headquarters clerks."

S. 7267. Mr. Du Pont.—To place the name of James P. Barney on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Cavalry of the Army.

H.J. Res. 401. Mr. Hensley.—Requesting the President of the United States to issue, immediately after the close of the present war in Europe, an invitation to the nations of the world to send delegates to meet at The Hague, Holland, to propose a plan to their respective governments for an international arrangement to prevent future aggressive wars, with a provision for an international army and navy for the maintenance of peace and for the enforcement of the rules upon which international peace may be assured by such proposed arrangement.

H.R. 20556. Mr. McAndrews.—To provide a revenue cutter at a cost not exceeding \$15,000, a revenue cutter suitable for service in the thirty-ninth customs collection district: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may use the cutter elsewhere as the exigencies of the service may require.

H.R. 20690. Mr. Kinkaid, of Nebraska.—To appropriate \$10,000 for a highway across the Fort Robinson Military Reservation and the timber reservation.

H.R. 20691. Mr. Post.—To sell and dispose of the Panama Canal bonds heretofore authorized and not disposed of and to expend the proceeds in further fortifying and strengthening existing fortifications of the coast defenses of the United States and its insular possessions, and to strengthen the Navy of the United States.

H.R. 20694. Mr. Witherspoon.—That Sec. 9 of the Naval Personnel Act of March 3, 1899, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy all officers who may have been transferred from the active to the retired list under provisions of Sec. 9 of said personnel act and from the active to the retired list of the Navy or the Marine Corps by the action of any board: Provided, That the action in these cases has been examined by the Naval Committee of the House or of the Senate and either or both of said committees have reported or ordered to be reported favorably to the House or the Senate a bill to transfer such officer to the active list of the Service: Provided further, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired, or to which he had passed a satisfactory examination for promotion, and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: And provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination for promotion, as now provided by law, in all cases where he had not before retirement passed such examination.

Sec. 3. That the President be, and he is hereby, also authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to transfer to the active list of the Navy any other officer who may have been retired under the said Sec. 9 whom he may consider physically and professionally qualified to discharge his duties on the active list: Provided, That such officer shall be transferred to the place on the active list which he would have held if he had not been retired and shall be carried as an additional number in the grade to which he may be transferred or at any time thereafter promoted: Provided further, That such officer shall stand a satisfactory medical and professional examination as now prescribed by law: And provided further, That any officer transferred to the active list shall not by the passage of this Act be entitled to back pay or allowances of any kind.

H.R. 20711. Mr. Gard.—To place the name of James P. Barney on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Cavalry of the Army.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 14, 1914.

The Naval Academy authorities have issued a directory of officers and their families residing in the Naval Academy and vicinity, including those of Army officers. Two additional officers reported on Friday for duty and were assigned to the Department of Electrical Engineering. They were Lieut. Comdr. John W. Greenslade, U.S.N., and Lieut. W. W. Turner, U.S.N.

The Navy football team will play nine games next fall, all on the home grounds except the annual contest with the West Point cadets, according to the schedule by Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield, U.S.N., secretary-treasurer of the Navy Athletic Association. The schedule is: Oct. 2, Georgetown; 9, U. of Pittsburgh; 16, U. of Pennsylvania; 23, Virginia Polytechnic; 30, North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College; Nov. 6, Bucknell; 13, Colby; 20, Ursinus; 27, Army.

Mrs. Gassaway, wife of Mr. L. D. Gassaway, cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, will leave shortly for Fort Clark, Texas, to visit Lieut. R. Earle Fisher, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Gassaway's sister. A large audience was present on Sunday afternoon at the Naval Academy chapel for the recital given by Mr. Bart Wirtz, a Dutch 'cello of note. His renditions were very fine. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, bandmaster of the Naval Academy band, accompanied the 'cello on the organ in a masterful manner.

On Friday night last, at their residence in the Naval Academy, a son was born to Lieut. Charles W. Crosse, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crosse. Lieut. Julian Hatcher, C.A.C., Mrs. Hatcher and children are visiting Mrs. Hatcher's mother, Mrs. R. B. Dashiell, Duke of Gloucester street.

A son was born on Jan. 7 to Prof. Theodore W. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson, of Annapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Williamson, U.S.N., are visiting Chief Engr. and Mrs. Williamson, the parents of Lieutenant Williamson, at their home in Annapolis.

Lieut. A. M. Cohen, U.S.N., on Tuesday afternoon gave a tea and dance at the Lucky Bag Inn. Mrs. Austin L. Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, assisted in receiving the guests. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles A. Gove have been guests this week of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam. After being a month at Norfolk, undergoing repairs, the U.S.S. Standish has returned to her station at the Naval Academy.

The Washington Y.M.C.A. team not appearing as expected Saturday for basketball, the Reds and the Blues were improvised among the midshipmen, the Blues winning by a score of 31 to 26.

The West Virginia Wesleyan basketball team on Wednesday went down before the Navy knight to the score of 64 to

18. They did not menace the sailors at any part of the game. Smith, captain of the Navy team, and Adams, the other naval forward, were leaders in gaining the decisive victory. Each caged the ball eight times. The Navy's five were: Smith, Adams, forwards; Lockhart, center; Overesch, L. B. Clarke, guards. Substitutions: Calhoun for Smith, Chandler for Lockhart, Wilkes for Clarke.

A team of Marines and one from the complement of the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes played three bowling matches on Wednesday night. Score of the Marines, 448, 421, 451; score of Reina Mercedes, 445, 426, 431.

## WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 13, 1915.

West Point residents have been making the most of winter sports. With the thaw some ten days ago went the last vestige of snow, but the skating rinks built on the plain under Colonel Stuart's direction have been thoroughly enjoyed and were used for the hockey game on Saturday. Lusk Reservoir has also been in good skating trim and has attracted many.

Two large parties were given at Cullum Hall last week in the lower hop room. Never before has Cullum Hall been so much in demand for private parties as this season, one reason being the growing popularity of the tea dance and the larger post population, which makes the parties too large for the quarters. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Tschappat and Mrs. Glade gave a handsome bridge party of thirteen tables, decorations being in Christmas red and green. A large number of additional guests came in for tea, making about ninety ladies in all. The prizes were won by Mesdames Gordon, Bell, Henderson, Butler, Baldwin, Cook, MacMillan, Wilson, Slaughter, Hobbs, Dickinson, O'Leary and Miss Turk. The ices were moulded in the shape of tiny cadets, spreadeagles, cannon balls and other military objects. Mrs. Wilcox served the ices, Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Gordon poured tea, Mrs. Timberlake serving coffee and Mrs. Carter punch. Assisting in the serving were Mesdames Watson, Bell, Gregory, Boak, Crissy, Goethals, Hobbs, Misses Helen Townsley and Julia Fieberger. The tea prize, a pretty basket of pink roses, was won by Miss Helen Townsley. During the tea hour music was played by a small orchestra.

Mrs. Harrington's tea dance on Friday was a beautiful party, the guests, who comprised most of the officers and ladies of the post, as well as many visitors, were asked to meet Miss Eleanor Raeburn, Lieutenant Harrington's fiancée, who has been Mrs. Harrington's guest for the week. Dancing was enjoyed from five till seven o'clock. At the charmingly appointed tea tables, Mrs. Gordon poured tea, Mrs. Lockwood serving coffee, and at the other side of the room Mrs. Wilcox served punch. The Rev. Edward S. Travers, rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Mrs. Travers and baby daughter were guests of Colonel Echols during the week. Mr. Travers was for a number of years chaplain at West Point; he preached at the regular morning service at the Cadet Chapel on Sunday.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara spent the week-end at Tarrytown, the guests of Captain Campbell, retired, and Mrs. Campbell. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox had dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Walker, Col. and Mrs. Kreger, Major and Mrs. Timberlake, Capt. and Mrs. Estes, Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Colonel Echols entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Travers, Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger gave a dinner Thursday for Mrs. G. W. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong.

Capt. and Mrs. Downing gave a pretty supper Saturday to do the honors to some very excellent oysters recently arrived from Captain Downing's home in Virginia. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Cutrer, Miss Fieberger, Captain Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mayer entertained Mr. and Mrs. Travers and Colonel Echols at dinner Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith's guests at dinner Sunday were Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox for over Sunday.

Gen. and Mrs. Tully, McCrea, parents of Mrs. Tschappat, have gone to Washington for the remainder of the winter. They have been visiting Col. and Mrs. Tschappat for several months. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder have returned from a month's leave spent in visits with relatives. Dr. and Mrs. Boak had dinner Thursday for Chaplain and Mrs. Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. De Witt Jones. At the cadet hop on Saturday evening Mrs. Stuart received with Cadet Gillette; a number of visitors from away were present. Mrs. Townsley entertained on Sunday with a small tea for Mr. and Mrs. Travers.

Miss Katherine Tillman, daughter of Col. Samuel Tillman, retired, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. Tate, mother of Cadet Tate, was the guest of Mrs. R. C. Robinson for several days recently. Miss Virginia Gerhardt, daughter of Colonel Gerhardt, 10th Inf., Canal Zone, was a guest at the post over Sunday. Mrs. Stuart entertained at tea Thursday in honor of Mrs. Travers and for Mesdames Fieberger, Tschappat, Baer, Wilson, Holderness, Bubb, Boak, Miss Fieberger.

Miss Bliss, daughter of Gen. Tasker Bliss, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Boak for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton entertained at dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Travers and Colonel Echols. Mrs. Henderson was hostess of the Reading Club at its last meeting; the hostess read her paper on "Catherine de Medici," and this was followed by current events given by Mrs. Bell. Mrs. Browning was elected a member of the club. Mrs. Timberlake will be hostess at the next meeting. Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan were hosts of the Wednesday Evening Club. After the game of bridge the guests were surprised by a charming twelfth night party and supper; Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained the Monday Evening Club; Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Boak were hostesses at the Monday Club; Mrs. Gordon entertained the Tuesday Club and also the Friday Club.

Recent visitors at the post were Capt. H. S. Terrell, Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; Lieut. E. G. Taylor, 4th Inf., Washington; Lieut. F. F. Jewett, 18th Inf., Brooklyn; Lieut. C. L. Corbin, C.A.C., Fort Wadsworth. On Saturday evening, Jan. 16, the musical clubs of the University of Pennsylvania will give a concert at Cullum Hall for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Earl Knight, of New Rochelle, and Miss Jessie Taylor were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Butler for over Sunday.

In a hard and well played game on Saturday the Army basketball team was defeated, 21 to 12, by the Union College team. The first half ended 10 to 2, against the Army. They made ten points in the second half, but Union scored eleven. The Army players were: Waldron, Oliphant, forwards; Boye, center; Howell, Hibbs, guards. Substitutions—MacTaggart for Waldron, Britton for Boye, Cole for Hibbs, Hobbs for Howell. The Army opened its hockey season Saturday with a defeat, losing to the Massachusetts Agricultural College team by a score of 7 to 1. The visitors proved better skaters and excelled in stick work. The Army showed lack of practice, although the Cadets braced in the last half and held the "Aggies" to a single goal. Strong and Ford did good work for the Army. The game was played on the new rink on the Plains, and the ice was in good condition. The Cadet players were: Strong, Ford, Brundred, Mangan, McLean, Redfield, Meneely. Substitutions—Duffee for Mangan, Mangan for Duffee, House for McLean, McLean for House, Smith for Redfield, Redfield for Smith.

## ELEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 9, 1915.

Mrs. James Lockett has joined Colonel Lockett in Trinidad. Mrs. Richard M. Thomas, wife of Captain Thomas, and Mrs. John A. Pearson, wife of Lieutenant Pearson, are registered at the Cardenas, Trinidad. Mrs. Newman, wife of Lieutenant Newman, is also in Trinidad. Mrs. Eben Swift, wife of Captain Swift, left Colorado to spend Christmas with her mother at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Christmas and New Year's the officers of the 1st Squadron entertained with very attractive dinners at their camp. Among the guests were Mesdames Thomas, Pearson, Newman and Miss Hershey, of Trinidad. New Year's afternoon Col. and Mrs. Lockett were at home in their rooms in Trinidad and all the officers and ladies who could enjoyed their hospitality. Mrs. James McKinley, wife of Captain McKinley, left Colorado Jan. 3 for Atlanta, where she will visit her parents, and then, with her little daughter, join Captain McKinley at Oglethorpe.

Mrs. Lockett leaves Friday for Cincinnati and then Ogle-



thorpe. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson, Major Howze and Lieutenants Herr and Robertson had a dinner at the Cardenas. Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson entertained at the hotel with a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Lockett and Lieutenants Herr and Pope. By Jan. 10 all the troops hope to be on their way to Oglethorpe.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Dec. 26, 1914.

Fostering the spirit of Christmas and good-fellowship between the members of the naval families on Puget Sound Naval Station, two big trees brought together old and young, and men from the highest ranking officer on the station to the coal-passer and cook, with their wives and children. The first tree was on board the cruiser Colorado on Wednesday evening and was planned by the officers and men of the Colorado and Pittsburgh. Vaudeville stunts of boxing, solos, etc., a distribution of gifts by a real, live Santa Claus, music by the flagship's band, moving pictures and refreshments were features of the evening's entertainment. A splendid tree on the quarter-deck, with numerous electric lights in red, white and blue, and the whole ship decorated in Christmas greens, made the prettiest Christmas picture ever seen on any ship on this station. Previous to the entertainment the wardroom officers of both the Colorado and Pittsburgh entertained at a dinner on board the Colorado for the wives and children of the ships' officers. Seated were Lieutenant McCain and son, Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and Master Blackburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Garcelon, Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Atkins and Master Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen and Mrs. Lee. On Christmas afternoon a big tree on the sail loft brought together all the families of both officers and enlisted men. All the ladies of the station had combined to fill boxes and Christmas stockings and arranged that there should be presents for everyone of the 126 children of the station. An immense fir tree occupied a conspicuous place in center of the north end of the big loft. The walls and ceiling of the loft were completely hidden by flags and the tree was a blaze of colored lights. Pay Insp. Timothy O'Leary acted as Santa Claus and was an ideal one for the occasion. Music by the navy band and dancing followed the distribution of gifts. Fully 400 persons attended the performance.

Comdr. De Witt Blamer, acting commandant of the navy yard, and Mrs. Blamer entertained their Navy friends at a tea dance Thursday in the beautiful and commodious quarters of the Commandant. Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle were hosts at Christmas dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. C. Ellis, Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan, Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. P. Druley and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Whitford Drake. Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw had with them at Christmas dinner eight of their nearest friends from the yard and Dr. E. J. Taggart of Bremerton. A merry dinner was enjoyed at the home of Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer on Christmas evening by Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Freyer, Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle, Ensign Weyler.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady were hosts at a Christmas dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Shearer, Ensign and Mrs. Faus, Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Mr. Brooks. The dancing party given in the sail loft Saturday evening was the prettiest in some months. Surg. and Mrs. Backus gave a Christmas dinner for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen. After dinner the guests were joined by Surg. and Mrs. J. F. Hull, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander and Ensign and Mrs. Faus. A Christmas tree, Santa Claus and games were features of the evening. Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary had a Christmas dinner complimentary to Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin and family. Surg. and Mrs. W. S. Hoen gave an eggnog party on Christmas Day for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Doyle, Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Hull, Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Duncan, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Freyer, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieut. and Mrs. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. McCain, Mrs. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Z. E. Briggs, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Lieut. and Mrs. Nielson, Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley and Lieut. and Mrs. Waddington.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry N. Jensen gave a delightful Christmas dinner in which small Christmas trees were used as table decorations. The guests included Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Paymr. R. B. Lupton and Paymr. Grey Skipwith.

The men's handicap golf tournament, for the Bolcom cup, silver cup and two other prizes, consisting of golf balls, was played Christmas morning. The cup, in possession of F. G. Forbes for a year, was won by Lieut. E. D. Almy—gross score, 82; handicap, 14; net, 78. Forbes was low score man of the day, with 81 gross, handicap 8, net 73. The play for the Bolcom cup, which must be won three times by the same player for permanent possession, was won, two years ago, by Admiral Cushman last year by Mr. Forbes and this year by Lieutenant Almy. It will remain in his possession until next Christmas. Almy also won the club cup; Shearer and Drake tied for the second prize; Thomas, Shipp and Larimer tied for third prize. These will be played off Sunday. During the Christmas play the following scores were made: Brady 96, handicap 18, net 78; Shipp 82, 11, 71; Weyler 97, 24, 73; Ellis 119, 24, 96; Jensen 102, 12, 90; Almy 82, 14, 68; O'Leary 90, 16, 74; Thomas 89, 18, 71; Johnson 100, 20, 80; Shearer 85, 16, 69; Drake 93, 24, 69; Blackburn 114, 24, 90; Larimer 91, 20, 71; Forbes 81, 8, 73; Druley 97, 24, 76; Brooks 101, 16, 85; Blamer 90, 18, 72; Irwin 94, 18, 76.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 2, 1915.

To watch the going of the old and welcome the birth of the new year, the officers and ladies assembled in the sail loft New Year's Eve. The navy band furnished music for dancing and as twelve o'clock drew near everybody joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne." The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Mrs. DeWitt Blamer and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth. Lieut. J. C. Fegan, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Fegan had dinner on New Year's in compliment to the birthday of Mrs. DeWitt Blamer, sister of Mrs. Fegan. Christmas greens and electrical effects were used in decorations. At the dinner were Comdr. and Mrs. Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. Irwin, Madame Irwin and the hosts.

In honor of the birthday of her sister, Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Mrs. Joseph C. Fegan gave a dinner on New Year's Day. The decorations, arranged by Lieutenant Fegan, were most elaborate. Yellow chrysanthemums decorated the whole house. The chair for the honor guest was raised to represent a throne and the frame work was completely hidden in forest greens and the whole outlined with electric lights in gay colors. A big bowl of yellow chrysanthemums centered the table and a huge birthday cake was brought in. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr.

A mixed foursome "tombstone" golf tournament was held on New Year's Day. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Waldo P. Druley won the silver cup, offered by the club. Second prize, a dozen golf balls, went to Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy. Mrs. Earl Shipp had tea Monday for the ladies of the yard to meet her mother, Mrs. Wellar, of San Francisco. Among callers were Mesdames Doyle, Wentworth, Bradshaw, Irvine, Freyer, Nielson and Brown. Lieut. W. R. Monroe, recently on duty in San Diego, has been ordered to duty here. The engagement of the popular young officer to Miss Katherine Johnson, of San Diego, is announced.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Reserve Fleet, who will retire in May, expects to leave for the East late April. The Admiral has a beautiful modern cottage on the corner of Second and Anoka streets in Bremerton, which he expects to sell before going East. They expect to make their home in Maine for the summer. Paymr. E. G. Morsell, who came in from Mexico on the cruiser Chafin, has been joined here by Mrs. Morsell and little son, Everett, jr. Mrs. H. J. Hirshinger celebrated her birthday Thursday by entertaining at luncheon for Mesdames H. A. Waddington, J. R. Brady, E. D. Almy, F. M. Perkins and Mr. Hirshinger.

Lieut. J. H. Blackburn entertained at dinner on board the Colorado Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Fegan, Ensign Vroom, Lieut. and Mrs.

Blackburn. The flagship's band played popular airs. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry M. Jensen had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Irvine, Mrs. Harriet Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., Jan. 9, 1915.

Mrs. Robert M. Doyle gave a four-table bridge Thursday. Tea followed, twenty ladies of the station joining the players. Mrs. J. H. Blackburn and Mrs. A. A. Garcelon presided over the tea table. Comdr. and Mrs. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, Paymr. and Mrs. Tricou, Ensign Miles Refo, Mr. Louis Brooks and Miss Trent attended the "Dilettanti" club dance in Seattle Tuesday night. Lieut. H. W. Boynton, of the cruiser Albany, and his bride returned Monday from their wedding trip in California. Mrs. Boynton was formerly Miss Theda Burnham, of San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton have taken the cottage formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Garcelon, Second and Anoka streets, Bremerton.

Mrs. H. A. Waddington, Mrs. Nielson and Capt. J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McGill and little daughters, sailed Tuesday, the two first to visit relatives at Los Angeles, and the McGills to Mare Island for station. Mrs. De Witt Blamer entertained at luncheon Monday in honor of Mrs. H. A. Waddington and Mr. J. L. Nielson and for Mesdames J. E. Pond, H. N. Jensen, John Irwin, jr., Timothy O'Leary, J. C. Fegan and Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco.

In honor of Lieut. H. W. Boynton and bride, Lieut. G. L. Weyler had dinner on board the Albany Wednesday. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis gave a luncheon on board the Milwaukee Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell, Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Boynton, Paymr. and Mrs. E. G. Morsell, Paymr. and Mrs. Helm, Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Irvine, Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, Mrs. Ellis, Ensign Weyler and Mr. Louis Brooks. Miss Eleanor O'Leary, on holiday vacation with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, returned Saturday to Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen had dinner Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, the party then attending the Dream Theater. Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mark St. Clair Ellis and Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull. Forming a matinee party Wednesday to see David Warfield in "The Auctioneer" at the Metropolitan Theater, Seattle, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle, Comdr. and Mrs. DeWitt Blamer, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Hull, Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. Clair Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. E. D. Almy and Mrs. Faus.

Dr. and Mrs. L. Jones were guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley at dinner Thursday. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Nielson, Mrs. Harriet Brown had supper Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Stiles, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen and Miss Treat, of San Francisco. Mrs. Martin Griffin and Miss Baker, of Vancouver, B.C., and Mr. William Burwell, of Seattle, are week-end guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. E. B. Larimer, and Lieutenant Commander Larimer. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson gave a box party at the Dream Theater, Bremerton, Wednesday evening, for Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander, Mrs. F. M. Perkins, Mrs. Harriet Brown and Lieutenant Barker. Supper was served at the Johnson home.

The "Needles and Tongues" sewing club met with Mrs. E. G. Stanley Wednesday. Attending: Mesdames Charles Fisher, H. N. Jensen, G. A. Duncan, Helm, J. W. Backus, A. R. Wentworth and Debrill. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Alexander entertained at cards Tuesday for Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. Boynton. Mrs. Robert M. Doyle had tea Monday for the ladies of the station who were native daughters of California.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond had dinner Wednesday in honor of their guest, Miss Madeline Treat, of San Francisco, and for Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Stiles and Paymr. and Mrs. Helm. Mrs. F. M. Perkins entertained at bridge Monday complimentary to Mrs. E. M. Shearer. Playing were Mesdames E. G. Morsell, Z. E. Briggs, H. J. Hirshinger, E. B. Larimer, J. R. Brady and E. D. Almy. Asst. Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. A. Duncan had dinner Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Pond, Miss Treat, of San Francisco, and Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Nielson.

The battleship Oregon was placed in full commission Saturday, with Lieut. Comdr. Z. E. Briggs, her executive officer, in temporary command. Capt. Frederick Ramsey, U.S.M.C., reported Saturday from Charleston, S.C., to command the marine guard on the Oregon. Lieut. G. C. De Neale, with the marine guard of sixty-nine men, reported to-day for duty on the ship. Paymr. C. J. Cleburne, from duty on the Asiatic Station, has been ordered to duty on the Oregon as ship's paymaster.

J. W. Willis, assistant shop superintendent, resigned Wednesday to accept a position as assistant general manager to the Skinner Ship and Drydock Company, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Willis went East about a month ago, at the request of Holden A. Evans, former naval constructor, now general manager of the Baltimore company. It is understood that the new position carries a salary of \$300 per month, or \$100 more than Willis received at Puget Sound.

The collier Hector, which recently came to this coast from Norfolk, Va., left Honolulu Jan. 7 and should arrive at this yard Jan. 18. The collier comes to take on board the little submarine boats A-3 and A-5 for transport to the Philippines. These divers will each weigh about seventy-five tons and before they can be taken on it will be necessary to stiffen up the collier's deck. The Hector will also have changes made on her interior arrangement, and the collier with her big load will leave the Sound the latter part of February. The West Virginia will arrive Jan. 13 and join the Pacific Reserve Fleet, and undergo an overhauling requiring four months' work. The South Dakota is due Jan. 20. As she is in reserve, her complement of officers and men has been limited to 350. Comdr. J. M. Reeves, who will command the battleship Oregon through the Panama Canal, will come North from San Francisco on the West Virginia.

#### SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Dec. 4, 1914.

A dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Colley last Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. C. Reynolds, Mrs. Oliver and Miss Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison, Captain Comly and Lieutenant Boone. Major and Mrs. E. Lindsley were guests at a class dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Manila last Friday. Mrs. Lindsley went down that morning to be a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Whitman at Fort William McKinley.

Little Frances Bernard celebrated her fourth birthday Wednesday by inviting the youngsters of the post in for games and a jolly time. Captain Allen and mother and Lieutenant Seaman and mother left Thursday for Manila and the next day sailed on the Merritt for the Southern Island trip. Mrs. S. C. Reynolds gave a card party Wednesday in honor of her mother and sister, Mr. and Miss Oliver, of St. Louis, and for Mesdames Rumbough, Cusack, Buchan, Gottschalk, Colley, Riley, Birnie, Browne, Booker, Palmer, Henry, Nelson, Bernard, Robenson, Miss Murray and Miss Jessie Murray. The prizes were won by Mrs. Buchan, Mrs. Palmer and Miss Murray.

Mrs. Buchan served at the tea-dance at the Officers' Club Wednesday. These weekly dances are greatly enjoyed by the garrison. Mrs. J. W. Brabson left Saturday for Fort William McKinley, to be the guest of Mrs. H. S. Williams for a short time. Mrs. W. V. Carter went to Fort William McKinley Tuesday to make a house ready for Capt. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, who come on the Thomas to the 8th Cavalry. Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Sterrett are sisters. Lieut. and Mrs. Cubbison entertained at dinner Friday for Lieutenants Clarkson, Blakely, McGruder and Meyer. Last Saturday morning all the organizations of the post were represented in field sports on the parade ground. Many of the officers and a number of the ladies of the post turned out to witness the events.

Mrs. Symmonds, Capt. N. K. Averill and Capt. H. D. Berkeley were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Peggam at dinner Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Hughes, from Manila, are guests of Lieutenant Lewis while Captain Hughes is here on duty. They were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson at dinner Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Granger had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes and Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Spring Wednesday.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Munnikhuyzen entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler and Lieut. and Mrs. A. T. Colley at dinner last Thursday. Lieut. T. J. Christian and a detail of

enlisted men who accompanied him on a hunting trip last week reached the summit of Mount Pinatubo, west of the post. Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Boice and their two boys dined with Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Zell last Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk, Miss Gottschalk and Lieutenant Dawley were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield Friday. Mrs. T. J. Christian went to Manila Wednesday with her mother, Mrs. Cooke, who sailed that day for her home in Shanghai. Mrs. Rumbough had a dinner party Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. T. J. Christian and Lieutenant Helmick.

Capt. and Mrs. Morey entertained Mrs. Symmonds and Captain Comly at dinner Tuesday. The Misses Murray went to Manila Friday on a shopping excursion. Mrs. and Miss Millar are spending the week-end with friends in Manila and Fort William McKinley. They expect to return Tuesday with Colonel Millar. Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Capt. and Mrs. Sievert and Captain Berkeley dined with the Murrys Tuesday.

#### NAVY FIRST DIVISION ATHLETICS.

Brooklyn Branch, Navy Y.M.C.A., Jan. 12, 1915.

The week beginning Jan. 4 proved to be a gala time for the athletes of the First Division. The program outlined by the Physical Department of the Brooklyn Navy Young Men's Christian Association called for some form of activity every afternoon and evening, and this was met by a hearty response from the enthusiastic sport promoters on every ship at the New York Navy Yard, from the super-Dreadnought New York to the submarine G-1.

The official basketball games for the First Division championship were played, in which the Wyoming came out on top with a clean record of four victories and no defeats. C. B. Forrest, chief yeoman, U.S.S. Maine, carried off the honors in the gymnastic meet, with C. J. Brangenberg, gunner's mate, third class, of the North Dakota, a close second. The inter-ship swimming meet went to the Utah, with the North Dakota one point behind. The Arkansas took the inter-ship athletic meet, with the Wyoming right on her trail. Music was furnished by the Arkansas band. One of the features of the week was the athletic banquet, which was attended by over 100 men. The gymnastic exhibition on Saturday night, Jan. 9, by the New York Turn Verein packed the gymnasium, 430 attending.

At basketball those who played on the U.S.S. Wyoming's victorious team were McNamara, Conner, Lang, Leininger, Cutrer and Hoyt. The Wyoming defeated the Florida by 51 to 20; the New York by 89 to 15; the Utah by 42 to 24, and the Arkansas by 30 to 9. The Utah defeated the New York by 33 to 29; the Arkansas by 62 to 21, and the Florida by 54 to 23. The Arkansas defeated the Florida by 38 to 20, and the New York by 41 to 32. The New York defeated the Florida by 32 to 20. Summary, games won and lost: Wyoming, 4-0; Utah, 3-1; Arkansas, 2-2; New York, 1-3; Florida, 0-4.

In the gymnastic meet Chief Yeoman C. B. Forrest, U.S.S. Maine, took first place, with 96 1/2 points, winning the horizontal and parallel bars, tying on the flying rings, and taking second on the horse. Gunner's Mate 3d Class C. J. Brangenberg was second, with 93 1/2 points, winning on the horse, tying on the flying rings and taking second on horizontal and parallel bars.

In the swimming meet the Utah won with 16 points, taking four seconds and a third place; North Dakota 15, taking three firsts; Wyoming 12, taking one first and two thirds; Arkansas 8, taking one second and two thirds; submarines 5, taking one first. For the Utah's team Ensign F. K. Shears made 14 points; McKee and A. Loon one each.

In the athletic meet points stood: Arkansas, 46 2-3; Wyoming, 31 1-3; North Dakota, 6; New York, 3; receiving ship, 3. The Arkansas team were Jocoy, Eckerd, Chanler, Gillis, Allen and Adams. Events and winners of firsts were: 100 yd. dash, F. W. Heck, Wyoming; 220 yd. dash, J. E. Jocoy, Arkansas; 440 yd. dash, W. C. Gillis, Arkansas; 880 yd. run, J. E. Jocoy, Arkansas; one-mile run, Hendricks, Wyoming; standing broad jump, S. L. Eckerd, Arkansas; twelve-pound shotput, S. L. Eckerd, Arkansas; eighteen-foot rope climb, C. J. Brangenberg, North Dakota; running high jump, S. L. Eckerd, Arkansas; 220 yd. potato race, R. E. Hines, Wyoming; novice 220 yd. dash, E. L. Garnett, Arkansas.

At the banquet, held on Jan. 8 at the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Sands street, W. L. Tisdale, secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was toastmaster, and Lieut. A. W. Fitch, U.S.N., fleet athletic officer, was guest of honor. Remarks were made by Capt. F. D. Koon, U.S.M.C., of the U.S.S. Wyoming, Ensign A. B. Sanborn, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Arkansas, and Ensign E. B. Ralston, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. New York. Presentation of prizes followed, by Physical Director E. A. Osborne, and an address by J. S. Tichenor, senior secretary of the Army and Navy Department International Committee. There was music by the Hearon Sisters Concert Company and songs and impersonations by Guy Hunter, the blind entertainer. The banquet committee were: A. V. Watson, chief electrician, U.S. Electrical School, chairman; B. N. Hendricks, chief electrician, U.S.S. Utah; C. A. Chanler, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.S. Arkansas; R. E. Hines, electrician, first class, U.S.S. Wyoming; W. W. Hamner, electrician, second class, U.S.S. New York; P. G. Anderson, yeoman, second class, U.S.S. Florida; C. D. Koon, electrician, second class, U.S.S. Texas.

#### FOURTEENTH CAVALRY AND BORDER NEWS.

Fort Clark, Texas, Jan. 4, 1915.

Capt. P. W. Arnold and Madame Arnold on New Year's Day had eggnog at eleven o'clock for Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Miss Crawford, of Alabama, Capt. and Mrs. E. Lovell, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn. At twelve o'clock all the officers and ladies of the garrison called on Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams and spent an hour exchanging Happy New Year greetings. Mrs. Adams was assisted in caring for her guests by Miss Anna Crawford and the young daughter of the house, Laura Virginia Adams, who served eggnog and fruit cake, with wafers, candy and nuts.

Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Lovell had dinner Dec. 29 for Miss Crawford; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Captain Arnold and Madame Arnold and Miss Maida Lovell. Mrs. O. B. Meador had tea on Wednesday for Miss Crawford, Mesdames Adams, Lovell, Arnold, Winterburn, Norton, Smalley, E. Fisher, A. G. Fisher, Bateman, Misses Bateman and Lovell, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher had Sunday dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bach, Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. Small and Mr. Fulmer.

Little Martha Fisher celebrated her birthday by having a number of the little folks to dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams had dinner Wednesday, complimenting their house guest, Miss Crawford, and Mr. Small. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Bach and Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher delightfully entertained at cards for Miss Crawford on Wednesday evening. There were three tables of bridge and one of hearts.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley entertained for Miss Crawford and Mr. Small on New Year's Eve with a card party. At midnight delicious refreshments and punch were served and many toasts were made to the new year. The guests were Miss Crawford, Mr. Small, Capt. and Mrs. Bach, Capt. and Mrs. Winterburn, Capt. and Madame Arnold, Mrs. Meador, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Capt. and Mrs. Adams and Lieutenant Lynch. Chaplain and Mrs. Bateman gave a delightful dinner on New Year's evening in honor of Miss Crawford and for Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Winterburn, Miss Bateman, Lieutenants Davis and Lynch. Mrs. C. R. Norton had tea for Miss Crawford on Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Bach had New Year's dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Wells, Mr. Fulmer and Lieutenant Hazeltine. Miss Maida Lovell went to Eagle Pass on New Year's Eve to attend the ball given by the Eagle Pass Dancing Club. Lieutenants Lynch, Hazeltine, McLane and Heard attended the New Year's ball at Eagle Pass. Mrs. C. R. Norton had luncheon for Miss Florence Bateman at the officers' mess.

The train robbery which occurred between Cline and Spoford is creating quite a stir. The robbers got away with over \$7,000. It was quite the boldest robbery this part of the country has seen in years. The robbers are still uncaught.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Fisher had dinner on New Year's for Mr. Small, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher and family. Mrs. A. G. Fisher and children are missing at the officers' mess during Lieutenant Fisher's absence. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave a dance on Saturday evening, Jan. 2, in honor



of their house guests, Miss Anna Crawford, of Athens, Ala. The club was prettily decorated with mistletoe and red lanterns. Punch was served throughout the evening and music was furnished by the 14th Cavalry orchestra.

Major O. B. Meyer and son and Lieutenant Norton have returned from a week's hunt, bringing in plenty of game. Mr. Small, father of Mrs. A. G. Fisher, left for his home in California on Sunday. Miss Anna Crawford, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams, left Jan. 3 for San Antonio. Laura Virginia Adams has returned to school in San Antonio after spending the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams.

Lieuts. R. E. and A. G. Fisher spent the holidays with their families. Lieut. C. P. Dich, 14th Cav., stationed at Del Rio, spent Christmas in San Antonio. Lieutenant Barnitz, 14th Cav., spent the holidays in San Antonio with his parents.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 12 1915.

Mrs. George C. de Neale will arrive from Washington the last of the week to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Old, Portsmouth. Mayor and Mrs. Frank Hope had a charity card party Saturday for the benefit of the Humane Society of Portsmouth. Among those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, Mrs. W. G. Briggs, Mrs. G. H. Laird, Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, Mrs. E. R. Beadle, Mrs. J. J. O'Malley, Mrs. W. H. Rupertus, Mrs. R. D. Spalding, Miss Susie Galt, Lieut. Milo F. Draemel, P. A. Surg. Charles W. O. Bunker, Ensign Charles J. Parrish.

Ensigns Lyell S. Pamperin and T. H. Shock had dinner Friday on the Louisiana for Mr. and Mrs. James A. G. Pennington, Misses Anne and Virginia Groner, Lila Fox, Ensigns Harry P. Curley, Robert D. Moore and Robert H. Bennett. Later the party attended the dance at the Monticello. Ensign Guy C. Hitchcock had dinner Friday at the Chamberlin for Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., and Mr. Page Marsdan. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales had a farewell dinner on the Franklin Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. de Steiguer.

The officers of the Tonopah had an all day picnic Sunday up the Dismal Swamp Canal to Drummond, going in the ship's boats. In the party were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Withers, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Rush S. Fay, Ensign and Mrs. Percy K. Robottom, Ensign and Mrs. Earle C. Metz, Ensign and Mrs. Eric L. Barr, Ensign and Mrs. Thales S. Boyd, Miss Virginia Perkins and Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. Lieut. Robert P. Peirce had dinner at the Country Club Saturday preceding the hop for Misses Virginia Perkins, Mary Wilson and Lieut. H. N. Manney.

Pay Inspector Thomas H. Hicks has returned from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he was the guest of friends for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper had luncheon on the Louisiana Friday for Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Laws and Ensign and Mrs. James C. Jones. Surg. Ovid C. Foote had dinner on the Tallahassee Thursday for Miss Frances Masury, of Virginia Beach, Mr. and Mrs. George Foote, Misses Marjorie Eldredge, Anne and Virginia Groner, Olivia Hayden, of Providence, R.I., Paymr. Harry C. Shaw, Ensigns D. E. Kemp and G. C. Hitchcock. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry and son left Friday for Washington, D.C., for station.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West have returned from their wedding trip. Ensign Scott B. Macfarlane and Capt. Harry R. Lay have returned to the Vermont from a hunting trip to Back Bay, famed for its wild ducks. Mrs. Alfred W. Brown, who with Lieutenant Brown has been spending some time at Mrs. James Young Leigh's, Botetourt street, leaves to-day for her home in Oklahoma City.

Lieut. John Grady has returned to the New Hampshire from New York, where he has been spending the holidays with his family. Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. de Steiguer, Constr. and Mrs. Horatio G. Gilmor, Lieut. and Mrs. William Norris. The junior officers of the U.S.S. North Dakota had dinner and an informal dance Thursday for Ensign John I. Hale, president of the North Dakota Collition Club, who left Friday for a two weeks' visit to Johnson City, Tenn. Covers were laid for Ensign Hale, Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Misses Bessie Kelly and Evelyn Harrison, Ensigns Frank L. Johnston, Valentine Wood, Bruce G. Leighton, George C. Manning, Herman E. Fischer and Robert H. Maury. Miss Margaret Van Patten had supper after the dance for Misses Jeannette Bruce and Mary Niemeyer in Parish Hall, Portsmouth, Friday; her guests were Misses Rosa Brown, Lillian Hupp, of Charleston, W. Va., Winifred Watts, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hodgins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Van Patten, jr., Paymr. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Ralph D. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nash, Messrs. Huddings, Neely, Weaver, Riddick, Watts, Dewey, Bruce, Proctor and Nash.

Mrs. Ralph D. Spalding had a card party and tea Thursday for Messdames Louis R. de Steiguer, Herbert O. Shiffert, Ray Spear, J. D. Smith, T. W. Reed, W. H. Rupertus, Reverdy Jones, Walter E. Noa, B. K. Muir, Paul A. Capron, P. A. Stevens, G. L. Davis, R. K. Robertson, E. D. Clements, W. W. Smith, R. L. Martin, C. T. Dean, George P. C. E. Lance, Sidney M. Henry, A. C. Thompson, T. C. Walker, H. E. Lackey, J. S. Moore, H. S. Hutchins, Misses Dorothy Robertson, Rosalie Martin and Cecile Williams. Mrs. Henry E. Lackey had luncheon Friday for Messdames Frank E. Beatty, Herbert O. Shiffert, Louis de Steiguer, Sidney M. Henry, Horatio G. Gilmor, George Pickrell, W. F. Briggs, Archibald H. Scales, W. T. Cluverius, Ray Spear and J. D. Smith.

Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick had dinner Thursday for Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Laws and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster. Chaplain John B. Frazier has reported for duty at St. Helena. Mrs. Pauling Murdoch and family have left for Washington to make their future home at Lieutenant Murdoch's new station. Mrs. George L. P. Stone is the guest of Mayor and Mrs. Frank Hope in the Macon, Portsmouth.

Mrs. L. M. Cox has returned from a short stay in Washington, accompanied by Miss Katherine Cox, who has been the guest of friends in Louisville, Ky., for the holidays. Lieut. Monroe Kelly, U.S.S. Florida, was the guest for the week-end of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lamb, Fairfax, to be with his wife. Mrs. Robert Manning, guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Ray Spear, has returned to her home, Towanda, Pa. Miss Aileen Shiffert, guest of her uncle and aunt, Surg. and Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert, has returned to her home, Allentown, Pa.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Persons have returned to their home in Washington after being guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry. Mrs. W. T. Cluverius is making a short stay in Portsmouth, to be with her husband, Lieutenant Commander Cluverius, attached to the North Dakota.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Laws are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick, Fort Norfolk. Chaplain John D. Frazier has taken a house in Mowbray Arch, which he will occupy as soon as Mrs. Frazier arrives from Nashville, Tenn., where she is the guest of friends.

Capt. and Mrs. Louis R. de Steiguer left yesterday for New York, where Captain de Steiguer has been ordered for duty on the Maine. Mrs. Lewis McBride, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Constr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Henry, has returned to her home in Washington, D.C. Naval Constr. Horatio G. Gilmor left Saturday for Washington for duty. Mrs. Gilmor and little son will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Grandy, Norfolk, several days before joining Constructor Gilmor. Ensign Jennifer Garnett has returned to the Fanning, after spending the holidays in Richmond, Va., with his mother. Surg. and Mrs. Carey D. Langhorne have returned. Lieut. Harcov Pelano has returned to the Vermont from leave. Ensigns Willis A. Lee and F. L. Shea have returned to the New Hampshire from ten days' leave.

Mrs. Holt Page had cards Friday afternoon for Mrs. Frank E. Beatty. Her guests were Messdames Beatty, James Young Leigh, Floyd Hughes, Fred Killam, Howard Shields, James McCaw, Percy Stephenson, John Tilton, Clifford Millard, Taylor Ham, Charles Tunstall, George Weatherly, of Baltimore; Gray Tunstall, Carey Weston and Miss Esther Byrnes. Mrs. Herbert O. Shiffert had luncheon Tuesday for Master Eugene Bagwell in honor of his birthday. Other guests were Mrs. Walter Darden, Mrs. E. E. Bagwell, Misses Roberta Phillips, of Raleigh, N.C., and Miss Aileen Shiffert, of Allentown, Pa.

The junior officers of the Louisiana organized a club before they sailed Sunday, to be known as the Parlor Joke Club, for the purpose of entertaining at teas, smokers, dances, bridge parties, etc. Ensign John L. Hill was chosen president. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty received the officers and their wives at this station and on the various ships now here at

a reception at their home last week. Ensign and Mrs. Thales S. Boyd have returned from Annapolis, where they spent the holidays with relatives and are for the present at Mrs. Walter Downer's, Bute street, Norfolk.

Lieut. and Mrs. Rush Fay have taken an apartment with Mrs. J. L. Warner, Greenway Court, Norfolk. Chaplain Bower R. Patrick has reported for duty on the North Dakota. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles T. Owens are guests at Mrs. Andrew Brown's, Pelham place, Norfolk.

Ensign Horace H. Jalbert has returned from Rhode Island, where he spent the holidays. Miss Julia Downer left last week to be the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Annapolis. Ensign William A. Heard and Charles T. Gladden, U.S.S. New Hampshire, have returned from leave.

#### THE PRESIDIO AND NEARBY FORTS.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 8, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray presided at a very elaborate reception New Year's afternoon at their home at Fort Mason. About 150 guests called, including representatives from all the Army posts about the city and a long list of civilians. Lieut. Conger Pratt will arrive soon from San Ysidro and will join Mrs. Pratt, who is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, at Fort Mason. Major and Mrs. J. E. Nance, spending the holidays at Pacific Grove, will return to their home in Berkeley about Jan. 15. Miss E. Schwartz visited Miss Priscilla Elliott at Mare Island for a short time last week. Much to the delight of their many friends, Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews are to be stationed at the naval training station at Yerba Buena. Captain Andrews has been in command of the U.S.S. Maryland.

Lieut. William H. Jones, 16th Inf., who has been stationed at Nogales for six months, is here on leave, at the St. Francis. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston entertained at luncheon Saturday on board the Cruiser St. Louis in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Sebastian. The officers and their wives at Fort Scott gave an enjoyable supper dance at the post New Year's night. The assembly hall was decorated with poinsettias and scarlet roses and the Artillery band furnished the music. Among those there were Col. and Mesdames Stephen M. Foote, Alfred Hunter, Major and Mrs. Henry H. Whitney, Capt. and Mesdames Bingham, Sheen, Tobin, Turtle, Monroe, Long, Lincoln, Chapplear, Lieuts. and Mesdames Oscar Russell, Joseph Cygon, Halsey Dunwoody, Ralph C. Harrison, Russell, Virginia Tobin and Esther Foote, Lieuts. Reginald B. Cocroft, James Johnson and Cris M. Burlingame. Major and Mrs. Peter Marquart entertained at dinner at the Presidio Sunday for Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Gibson, Mrs. Harry Mitchell and Lieut. Wylie T. Conway. Capt. Victor Houston and Mrs. Houston, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon Wednesday on board the St. Louis, which is under Captain Houston's command. Later, with their guests, they attended the Orpheum, which in turn was followed by tea. Capt. and Mrs. Houston were complimented guests at a dinner given Tuesday on board the St. Louis by the wardroom officers, when twenty were seated about the handsomely decorated table.

Major and Mrs. Harry Hirsch at the Presidio, Wednesday, had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Guy L. Edie, Col. and Mrs. Davis Shanks, Major and Mrs. William Bertsch, Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey and Capt. John Randolph. Mrs. Peter E. Marquart and Mrs. Alfred A. Hickox entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday at the Presidio. Present: Mrs. Frank C. Baker, sister of Mrs. Hickox, who has just arrived from the Philippines en route for Texas; Mesdames Funston, Hunter, Tobin, Turtle, Hines, Rees, Brooke, Roach, Rice, Lewis and Miss Susie Smoke.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Freeman had dinner Wednesday at their quarters at the Letterman General Hospital for Major and Mrs. Peter E. Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Nichols, Mrs. E. Parce, Lieut. William E. Hall, Hew B. McMurdo and Capt. Alexander D. Parce.

#### FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Jan. 10, 1915.

Mrs. Herr gave a little informal tea Friday for Mrs. Hanks, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. MacKay and Misses Margaret and Jeannette Schmidt. Miss Marion McGrath spent the week-end with Miss Blanche Egan, of Denver. Mrs. J. R. Rockwell, of Cincinnati, arrived at the post to-day to spend a few days with Capt. and Mrs. Nelson.

Mrs. Herr, Mrs. Waring, Misses Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt and Doris Wyke had tea at Mrs. MacKay's. Dr. and Mrs. Bernheim entertained at a Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. Monday evening, Jan. 4, the Q.M. Corps basketball team defeated the 19th Company five by a score of 32 to 18. Karl starred for the Q.M. Corps and Marks for the 19th Company. On Wednesday evening the post team defeated the Wheatridge five in one of the fastest and best played games ever witnessed on the post floor, the final score being 27 to 26, in favor of the post team. Schaff, Karl and Marks played sensational basketball. By defeating the Wheatridge five the post team took second place in the Denver City League.

#### FORT YELLOWSTONE.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Jan. 7, 1915.

Christmas brought very little snow, so that we have had no skiing so far this year. Major and Mrs. Roberts entertained Christmas noon at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson. Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Watson Christmas evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Arnold received the officers and ladies of the post at noon on New Year's. Eggnog and refreshments were enjoyed. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Roberts, Lieutenant Neill, Lieut. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaurin, Lieut. and Mrs. Sparrenberger and Judge Meldrum. The post exchange is open again for basketball and skating. A railing has been built around the gymnasium, protecting the heaters and lending assurance to the skaters. Capt. and Mrs. Arnold entertained on Jan. 5 for Lieutenant Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey and Judge Meldrum.

To celebrate the holidays the soldiers gave a dance at the post exchange, which was attractively decorated with Christmas trees and flags.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

##### BORN.

BROWN.—Born at Galveston, Texas, Dec. 31, 1914, to Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown, 27th Inf., a daughter.

CROSSE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 6, 1915, a son to the wife of Lieut. Charles W. Crosse, U.S.N.

DURR.—Born at the Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass., Jan. 9, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Ernest Durr, U.S.N., a daughter. Edith Marie. Mrs. Durr is the daughter of Capt. F. S. Long, Coast Art., U.S.A.

EVERSON.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 6, 1915, to Lieut. John H. Everson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Everson a son.

JOHNSON.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 7, 1915, a son to the wife of Prof. Theodore W. Johnson, U.S.N.

LUKESH.—Born to the wife of Major G. R. Lukesh, C.E., U.S.A., at Washington Barracks, D.C., Jan. 10, 1915, a son, Joseph Stevens Lukesh.

PENNELL.—Born at Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 17, 1914, to Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., and Mrs. Pennell a son, Robert.

RABY.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 31, 1914, to Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Raby a daughter, Marie Louise.

SLOAN.—Born at Fort Armstrong, H.T., on Dec. 30, 1914, to the wife of 1st Lieut. T. D. Sloan, C.A.C., a daughter, Miriam.

##### MARRIED.

FULTON—TREMBLE.—At Pensacola, Fla., Dec. 19, 1914, Capt. James M. Fulton, C.A.C., and Mrs. Dorothy Moore Tremble.

GILBERT—BASSETTE.—At Hartford, Conn., Jan. 2, 1915,

Mr. Wilbur C. Gilbert and Miss Elizabeth Felton Basette, daughter of former Lieut. B. B. Basette, 5th U.S. Inf., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1893, who resigned from the Army in September, 1893.

GRIGSBY—MONROE.—At Phoebus, Va., Dec. 31, 1914, Sergt. William Grigsby, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Carrie Monroe.

MIDDLETON—COLLINS.—At Galveston, Texas, Jan. 6, 1915, Lieut. Troy H. Middleton, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Jerusha Emily Collins, sister of the wife of Capt. H. Le R. Miller, Sig. Corps, U.S.A.

SPRUANCE—DEAN.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30, 1914, Lieut. Raymond Ames Spruance, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Vance Dean.

TOWNES—WHITNEY.—At Overbrook, Pa., Jan. 7, 1915, Lieut. John E. Townes, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Bertha M. Whitney, sister of the wife of Major H. H. Whitney, U.S.A.

##### DIED.

BAGNALL.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1915, Lieut. Gerald P. Bagnall, N.G.N.Y., on reserve list.

BROWNELL.—Died at Providence, R.I., Jan. 8, 1915, Surg. Carl DeWolf Brownell, U.S.N., retired, brother of Civil Engr. Ernest H. Brownell, U.S.N., and uncle of Ensign John A. Brownell, U.S.N.

BURT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 11, 1915, Brig. Gen. Andrew S. Burt, U.S.A., retired, father of Capt. Reynolds J. Burt, 27th U.S. Inf.

CATLIN.—Died at Flatbush, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1915, Mr. Rufus O. Catlin, nephew of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A.

CUSHING.—Died at New York city, Jan. 5, 1915, Mrs. George Mitchell Cushing, mother of Mrs. Gerald Clark Brant, wife of Lieutenant Brant, 7th U.S. Cav.

DE BUISSET.—Died at Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 30, 1914, Countess de Buisset (formerly Miss Caroline Story), daughter of Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., retired.

HALLECK.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 6, 1915, Capt. Walter F. Halleck, U.S.A., retired.

LYNCH.—Died at Greensburg, Pa., Dec. 29, 1914, Mr. Thomas Lynch, father of Ensign Charles M. Lynch, U.S.N., retired.

MCDONALD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 3, 1915, William J. McDonald, formerly a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps.

RANDOLPH.—Died at her residence, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 13, 1915, Phoebe Elliott Randolph, wife of Dr. Robert L. Randolph, mother of Mdsn. Robert L. Randolph, jr., U.S.N., and sister of Surg. Middleton S. Elliott, U.S.N.

REED.—Died at Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1914, Mrs. I. N. Reed, mother of Mrs. Smith, wife of Lieut. Walter Smith, C.A.C.

ROCHE.—Died at Scranton, Pa., Dec. 16, 1914, Mr. John C. Roche, brother of Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of Major J. W. McAndrew, 14th Inf., now stationed at Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

RYAN.—Died Jan. 4, 1915, at Topeka, Kas., Mrs. Sarah E. Ryan, mother of Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Cav., U.S.A., recruiting officer, Indianapolis, Ind.

WALTON.—Died at Tarrytown, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1915, Lieut. Col. Romulus F. Walton, A.G. Division, N.G.N.Y., captain, U.S.A., retired.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The annual inspection of the Coast Artillery Corps, Mass. V.M., for the War Department will begin at Boston Jan. 18. It will be made by Capt. William H. Wilson, U.S.A.

The annual inspection of the Ohio National Guard for the War Department commenced on Jan. 4. A roll of honor will be published by The A.G. of the state of all companies having 100 per cent. present at inspection.

Capt. Frederic G. Bauer, regimental quartermaster, 8th Inf., Mass. V.M., has had constructed for the use of the regiment a sand table, such as is used in the Regular Service, for instruction in problems in minor tactics, map reading, intrenchments, etc., which was very successfully demonstrated by Sergeant Latshaw, U.S.A., at the officers' meeting Jan. 8; by the use of small models drawn to exact scale he showed the different forms and uses of field intrenchments.

Approval has just been given by the War Department to the plan for reorganization of the quartermaster, pay and subsistence departments of the National Guard of the District of Columbia submitted by brigade headquarters. The reorganization provides for two majors, three captains and five sergeants, first class. Formerly there was a major at the head of each of the three departments.

The resignation of Major Leroy Herron, inspector general, N.G.D.C., has been accepted by the War Department as of Jan. 2. Upon the receipt of this notification the nomination of Major Harry Coope, ordinance officer, to be inspector general, and that of Major Francis B. Wheaton, C.E., to be ordinance officer, were forwarded to the Department.

An event of special interest to the members of the 69th N.G.N.Y., Col. Louis D. Conley, will be a review of the regiment by Mayor Mitchell at the armory on Monday night, Jan. 25.

A rifle match between Companies K, of the 23d N.Y., and K, of the 71st N.Y., will be shot on Jan. 16 in the armory of the 23d.

Second Lieut. Eugene Kelly, Co. E, 23d N.Y., recently appointed first lieutenant, has passed the Second Brigade Examining Board.

Lieut. Herbert J. Broderidge, 47th N.Y., has received his commission as battalion quartermaster. First Lieut. Robert B. Field, of Co. G, has applied for transfer to the reserve list on account of his removal to Albany.

At National Guard headquarters at Concord, N.H., will be established a medical school of instruction for the state, for both officers and enlisted men, in charge of the surgeon general, and all officers of the medical department are authorized to participate in this school, at such times as may be determined by the surgeon general. It is intended that this school shall comprise practical as well as theoretical instruction, and that all officers shall be given opportunities to drill detachments pertaining to their grades as well as the officer in command of the detachment, and familiarize themselves with paper work. "This scheme," says Adjutant General Tetherly, "is devised with a view to keeping up the present high standard of efficiency of our medical department, and at the same time offering facilities to the medical profession of the state to participate and loan their abilities to our Military Establishment with the least interference with their professional duties as citizens."

Governor Whitman, of New York, on Jan. 14, 1915, decided that the two battalions of the disbanded 22d Engineers, now in process of reorganization, be known as the "22d Corps of Engineers." This decision was reached after the Governor had granted a hearing to veterans of the regiment, who requested that the new battalion retain the name "22d Engineers." "The so-called disbandment of the 22d Regiment," said Governor Whitman, "is incidental only to a reorganization into these two battalions to meet the demands of the War Department. This does not provide places for all the officers of the regiment, hence the officers unassigned to the reorganized battalions will, temporarily at least, have to remain on the reserve list. As to the enlisted personnel of the regiment, the authorized strength of the two battalions will absorb not only all the enlisted men upon the roll of the regiment, but will require additional enlistments of from 400 to 500 men to bring the battalions to the authorized strength."

The South Carolina State Legislature convened at Columbia, Jan. 12, with 100 new members, who were elected into office on the wave that defeated Governor Cole L. Blease and elected Richard I. Manning, his successor. The latter will be inaugurated Jan. 19 and it is regarded as certain that he will reinstate the National Guard of the state, ordered disbanded Jan. 11 by Governor Blease.

Major James M. Hutchinson, of the 71st N.Y., has been appointed on temporary duty as inspector-general on the Division Staff, vice Stotesbury, appointed The Adjutant General.

A prize has been offered by Squadron A, of New York, for the trooper enlisted since July 1, 1914, who makes the highest



score with the rifle. Conditions: Course to be fired, same as that for sharpshooter and expert; a minimum of five scores to be made each month during practice; the highest score made each month only is to be counted as part of the grand total. The trooper having the highest grand total will be awarded the prize, which will be a U.S. Springfield rifle. The inter-troop pistol match will not, as previously ordered, be shot on Saturday, Jan. 30. This match will be shot on Saturday, May 15, 1915. The inter-troop rifle match will be shot on Saturday, March 27.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., was in Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, to attend a meeting of the National Militia Board, of which he is a member.

Capt. Emmett Cooper, Co. M, 1st Inf., Florida N.G., has been absent from his company and post since Oct. 4, 1914, without leave and has been dropped from the rolls of the N.G. of Florida.

We are pleased to learn that Adjutant General Stotesbury of New York has appointed as his assistant Brevet Major Henry A. Bostwick, captain in the 7th Infantry. Captain Bostwick, who will have the rank of lieutenant colonel, will have his headquarters at the State Arsenal, Fifty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, New York city. General Stotesbury secures a very competent officer as an assistant. Lieutenant Colonel Bostwick, who is now an A.A.G., enlisted in the 7th June 19, 1885. He was promoted battalion quartermaster sergeant Dec. 13, 1895, battalion sergeant major April 29, 1899, and commissioned first lieutenant, I.S.A.P., Feb. 21, 1901. He was made captain, Ordnance Department, Feb. 29, 1912, upon the retirement of Major Palmer. He was commissioned major by brevet for long and faithful service on July 30, 1912. Of late he has been in command of the machine-gun company.

Adj. Gen. C. F. Macklin, of Maryland, announces that with the view of systematically effecting the regular knowledge and efficiency of the first and second lieutenants of regimental organizations a special school is ordered to be held each week from Jan. 4, 1915, during the remainder of present armory drill season and during each indoor drill season thereafter. The scope of instruction will be provided by the senior inspector-instructor, U.S. Army, on duty with Maryland, with special and comprehensive study in the duties required of first and second lieutenants, both theoretical and practical.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

The Governor's Troop, Pa. N.G., which was inspected on Jan. 4 for the War Department by Capt. S. R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav., turned out three officers and fifty-two men, and made an excellent showing.

During the afternoon Captain Gleaves inspected the entire equipment of the troop so far as pertains to the field equipment and found it well arranged and in very good condition.

The inspection of the troop was held in the evening and consisted of, first, the mustering of the troop, and then the inspection and appearance of rifles and pistols. After that Captain Jack drilled the troop in close order and extended order. The four platoons of the troop were then divided, 1st Lieutenant Nicodemus, commanding the 1st Platoon, drilled them in the firings and Lieutenant Roberts, in command of the 4th Platoon, instructed the platoon in the manual of the pistol.

One of the sergeants drilled the 2d Platoon in the manual of arms, and another drill sergeant drilled the 3d Platoon, which is a recruiting platoon, in the elementary principles of drilling. Two signal stations were then established in opposite ends of the armory and messages sent between the two stations, using the one-arm wigwag system and international Morse code. Eight complete horse equipments were then placed on the drill floor and two squads, each of eight men, packed saddles, two men to each saddle, one man making the blanket roll and the other man securing the different articles to the saddle.

Captain Gleaves inspected the Sheridan Troop at Tyrone on Jan. 6, Troop F, of New Castle, on Jan. 7, and Troop H, at Coraopolis, on Jan. 8.

Company D, 1st Infantry, on Jan. 7 elected commissioned officers as follows: First Lieut. George F. Groves, captain, to succeed George Van H. Potter, resigned; 1st Lieut. Charles Eberly, battalion adjutant, was elected first lieutenant, and Coms. Sergt. George Brehm was elected second lieutenant.

In accordance with orders from the War Department, Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has issued a general order increasing the strength of the company, troop and battery units, which is to go into effect at once. The new order will increase the Guard to the extent of approximately 1,100 men and will cause company, troop and battery commanders to bestir themselves to recruit their commands up to the new authorized minimum limit. The minimum strength of the companies of Infantry engineers and for troops of Cavalry is now sixty-five, Signal Corps companies, seventy-five, and battery of Field Artillery, 133. The order also authorizes the organization of provisional headquarters and supply companies for all regiments.

Major W. Preston Tyler, 2d Inf., N.G.P., has been appointed major and inspector of the 1st Brigade, filling a position which has been vacant for more than a year. Major Tyler, who is known as an efficient and popular officer, first enlisted as a private in Company F, 2d Infantry, Jan. 9, 1890, in which command he served until March 29, 1895. On July 11, 1899, he re-enlisted as chief musician at 1st Brigade Headquarters, and on July 23, 1900, was appointed sergeant major. He was made a captain and aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Schall in June, 1905, and was reappointed to this position by Brigadier General Bowman Aug. 29, 1907. He was later elected captain of Company F, 2d Infantry, and on Dec. 15, 1911, he was elected major in the 2d Infantry.

#### NEW JERSEY.

The report of The Adjutant General of the State of New Jersey for 1914 shows that Troop C, 1st Squadron, Cavalry, had the highest figure of merit for range firing of any organization in the state, having qualified 10 experts, 15 sharpshooters, 18 marksmen, 12 first class, 5 second class, 2 fired and failed, and no man failed to fire. The total was 62 firing, which is 100 per cent. of the troop. Figure of merit, 89.83. Troop A was second, with figure of merit of 69.18.

Troop C won the following trophies: First honors National Defense Trophy for having had 61 fire and having qualified the greatest number of marksmen or better; National Trophy, presented by the War Department to the organization having the highest figure of merit based upon number qualifying second class or better; the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution Cup, for the organization having the highest figure of merit; the Cavalry Cup, for winning the Cavalry Team Match at Sea Girt.

The officers of Troop C are Capt. Wilbur Kyle, of South Orange; 1st Lieut. Hobart B. Brown, of Newark; 2d Lieut. Lewis B. Ballantyne, of East Orange.

#### TEXAS.

The Daily News, of Galveston, in an editorial in its issue of Jan. 7 asks fair treatment for its state National Guard in the bills to be considered in the state Legislature this winter. The editorial, which is a most fair and consistent one, says, in part:

"The purpose of the measure prepared for the Legislature is, speaking broadly, to bring about an enlargement of our Militia and an increase of its efficiency. At present it is neither large nor notably efficient, a criticism which may be ventured in safety, for the reason that the fault lies, not with the Militia, its officers and men, but with the state of Texas. Indeed, the wonder is, not that we have a small and comparatively inefficient Militia, but that we have a Militia of any kind whatsoever. Certainly the state has done nothing to encourage the young men to render Militia service. It has actually done several things to discourage them.

"Consider, for example, that it makes no provision for the relief of those who may be injured in its service, and consider, for further example, that the expense of providing uniforms for the officers is not assumed by the state, but is by the state imposed on the officers. A Militiaman expends no little time and energy in fitting himself for service, and, in enlisting, he voluntarily puts himself on the frontier of any



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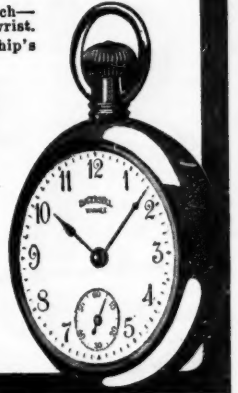
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danger that may arise. He goes first to meet it, and it is not until the danger becomes too great for his mastery that any of the rest of us are called from the safety and comforts of our homes.

"Certainly these labors, discomforts and dangers that a Militiaman voluntarily assumes on enlisting deserve some grateful recognition from the vast majority of us who shirk them; but one will search the statutes and proceedings of the Legislatures in vain for any evidence of such recognition. He will find, on the contrary, much to suggest an ungrateful lack of recognition of the service which they commit themselves to on enlisting, and service which, though of rare occurrence, is the more valuable for its rarity.

"We have only hinted at considerations which, together with others that they will suggest, ought to persuade everyone of the desirability of doing something to enlarge our Militia and improve its efficiency. It is not now our purpose to engage in any detailed consideration of the provisions of the measure that has been prepared to accomplish that desirable end. Just now we would only bespeak a more tolerant and a more enlightened study of the bill than our Legislatures have been in the habit of giving to all measures affecting the Militia."

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS, N.G.N.Y.

Governor Whitman, of New York, gave a hearing at Albany on Jan. 11 on the recent order disbanding the 22d Engineers and its reorganization into two battalions. A committee of veterans, headed by Col. George M. Potter, first asked Governor Whitman to rescind the order of disbandment; second, to retain the regiment as one of infantry, with one battalion of engineers attached if the order could not be rescinded; or, third, to retain the regiment as an infantry regiment. Governor Whitman assured the delegation that the title of the organization would be retained, its headquarters preserved and its identity in no way destroyed. Colonel Potter was accompanied by Col. John R. Silliman, Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss, former commanding officer of the regiment; Major Daniel J. Murphy, Capt. Daniel A. Wolf, Capt. Charles A. Du Bois, all veterans; Mr. Albert E. Davis, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Bronx; William J. Campbell, president of the Associated Society, Lloyd Aspinwall Post, G.A.R., and Col. J. C. Schotts, past department commander of the New York State G.A.R.

During the discussion an alleged quotation from General O'Ryan, in which he was said to have used the words "ping-pong soldiers" and "dance-hall armories," came in for some attention. "Dancers are not invalids," said Major Daniel J. Murphy. "The Regular Army has its dances. We are told that on the night before the battle of Waterloo the Allies had a dance. Napoleon was overthrown the next day." Col. John B. Silliman, who is eighty-five years old, observed: "I dance myself when I get a chance, and it doesn't hurt a good soldier. The more ladies around the armory the more men." As we have previously noted, General O'Ryan states that he was misquoted in published interviews and a wrong inference was taken from his remarks.

In closing the hearing Governor Whitman said: "The position of Major General O'Ryan, I believe, is misunderstood. He had no desire whatever to reflect upon the character, standing, record or efficiency of the 22d Regiment. As a resident of New York for years I can say the 22d will never be forgotten, whatever form of reorganization may take place. The name can be preserved, the headquarters can be preserved, and they will be preserved. I am sure you, or the public rather, mistake totally the reasons for disbanding the regiment. There was no suggestion whatever that it has fallen off. The matter will be given my most careful consideration." It is considered probable that "22" will be retained in the new organization, and that it will consist of two battalions.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Organized Militia of South Carolina was disbanded by an order signed Jan. 11, 1915, by Governor Blease. There were three regiments of infantry, one company of coast artillery and sanitary troops, approximately about 2,000 officers and men. Governor Blease explained his action in the order, stating that the differences between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy and State Adjutant General Moore on one side and himself on the other prompted him to take the step. The differences, he said, resulted in serious breaches of discipline in the Militia. "The present Governor of the state of South Carolina is of the opinion that it would be unfair and unjust on his part to turn over to his successor in office the Militia of South Carolina in its present condition," the order read. The friction to which Governor Blease refers arose about two years ago, when the Governor refused to sign some official papers presented by The Adjutant General. The Secretaries of War and the Navy became parties to the controversy, according to official statements, when the accounting for about \$100,000 worth of Federal property which the departments claimed had been lost and destroyed by the Militia

organizations was held up. The situation became further complicated last summer, when the Governor refused to permit the Militia to participate in the annual encampment ordered by the War Department. That action, according to statements from The Adjutant General's office, resulted in appropriations by Congress aggregating about \$55,000 for maintenance and equipment of the South Carolina Militia being held up by the War Department pending settlement of the differences. Adjutant General Moore will go to Washington to confer with the War Department officials over reorganization of the troops when Governor Blease's term expires Jan. 19.

#### MARYLAND.

Major Louis T. Hess, inspector-instructor of sanitary troops of Maryland, with headquarters at 4322 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been instructed by the War Department that in addition to his duties as inspector-instructor of sanitary troops he will conduct a correspondence school for medical officers of this state. In order to facilitate this work the Inspector-Instructor is authorized to communicate direct with the medical officers of this state, who are directed to promptly comply with his instructions. Any officer failing to do so will be reported by name to this office. The procedure in conducting this correspondence school this year will consist in submitting to each medical officer, monthly, a set of ten or fifteen questions for six months. After the solution of each medical officer has been received, the paper will be examined and graded; then each paper will be returned with a solution by the Inspector-Instructor. All medical officers completing the course will be given an examination, at which time they will not have access to any books or other help in answering the questions. All of these questions will be taken from those given during the correspondence course. All medical officers who complete the entire course will be graded and marked according to the merit of their work and papers submitted.

An average of eighty per cent. in each subject will be required to consider an officer proficient. Those making less than this can, after a year, have another examination in whatever subject they may have made less than an average of eighty per cent. All officers failing to make an average of eighty per cent. in all subjects will be required to take the course over again before proceeding with the next course. An officer failing for two years to complete a course will be considered not proficient in his duties, and this fact will be entered on his efficiency record. It is considered that two hours or less each week will be sufficient time to devote to this work to properly answer all the questions submitted each month.

Company L, 1st Inf., located at Laurel, was ordered mustered out of service Jan. 15. Upon the application of sixty-five citizens of Somerset county a company of infantry is ordered to be organized and mustered in at Crisfield. The company will be known as Company L and is assigned to 1st Infantry.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

OLD PENSIONER.—Par. 157, A.R. of 1901, is no longer effective. Discharges by purchase are made under G.O. 31, 1914. Discharges by favor are no longer legal. The price for discharge after eleven years' service is \$30.

M. C. S. asks: (1) To whom should I write in regard to a position as guard in the San Francisco Exposition? Am a discharged soldier. (2) To whom should I apply for duplicate of lost discharge? Answer: (1) Write to Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., U.S.A., Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, Cal. (2) Duplicates are not issued. Write to The Adjutant General for a "certificate of discharge" in place of your lost discharge.

SERGEANT A. B. C. asks: Would Quartermaster Corps soldiers be transferred under the same conditions as Hospital Corps soldiers? That is to say, Hospital Corps soldiers are, as a rule, allowed to transfer after two years of service at Fort Bayard, N.M. Answer: An application through the channel is necessary. There is no fixed rule.

CONSTANT READER.—At furlough to the reserve after three years' service transportation and subsistence are paid to place of enlistment and clothing accounts are settled to date. Final discharge will not be given until end of the seven-year enlistment.

M. J. asks: Can a child born in the United States of alien parents vote when he becomes of age, providing his father never took out any citizen papers? Answer: A child born in this country, of alien parents, for the time being assumes the citizenship of his parents, but on arriving at the age of twenty-one years may choose the nationality of either country. Naturalization papers would not be necessary.

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### ELECTRICIANS AND SERGEANTS, SIG. CORPS.

Following are lists of Master Signal Electricians and First Class Sergeants, U.S. Signal Corps, corrected to Jan. 1, 1915, showing name, date of rank, and station:

#### MASTER SIGNAL ELECTRICIANS.

Frank P. Turner, April 23, 1904, on furlough.  
William T. Peyton, Aug. 1, 1904, Fort Bliss, Texas.  
Willard S. Kelly, Aug. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.  
Joseph T. Bauer, Aug. 1, 1904, Alaska.  
Isaac Hamilton, Aug. 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.  
Owen V. Wilcomb, Jan. 1, 1905, Philippine Islands.  
George Lee, Sept. 16, 1905, Chicago, Ill.  
Harry F. Jordan, March 1, 1906, Alaska.  
Leopold Stocker, March 1, 1906, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Edmund B. Oldham, May 16, 1906, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
Milan A. Loosley, Jan. 2, 1907, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Joseph Smith, Dec. 16, 1907, Seattle, Wash.  
Zachariah H. Mitchum, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.  
Charles Murphy, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
George Wirth, June 16, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.  
John C. Fitch, Feb. 19, 1910, Alaska.  
Thomas I. King, April 23, 1910, Texas City, Tex.  
John T. McNiff, June 23, 1911, Hawaiian Islands.  
Dennis J. Bowe, July 17, 1911, Texas City, Tex.  
Leon E. Harper, Feb. 16, 1912, Texas City, Tex.  
Murray B. Dilley, Feb. 16, 1912, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
William H. Inman, Sept. 27, 1912, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Charles W. Chadbourne, Sept. 27, 1912, Philippine Islands.  
Robert Loghry, Sept. 27, 1912, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
James A. Wood, Oct. 5, 1912, Washington, D.C.  
John A. Perry, May 28, 1913, Seattle, Wash.  
Max H. Faust, Oct. 10, 1913, Alaska.  
Allen J. Coughenour, Oct. 10, 1913, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Adolf J. Dekker, Oct. 10, 1913, New York, N.Y.  
Alexander E. Whitworth, Oct. 25, 1913, Texas City, Tex.  
Burt E. Grabo, Dec. 19, 1913, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
John A. Murphy, Dec. 21, 1913, Fort Bayard, N.M.  
George B. Smith, Jan. 1, 1914, Alaska.  
Thomas W. Wylie, Aug. 1, 1914, Philippine Islands.

#### FIRST CLASS SERGEANTS, SIGNAL CORPS.

Stephen E. Karigan, April 24, 1899, San Francisco, Cal.  
Charles F. Roberts, Jan. 1, 1900, Seattle, Wash.  
Ambrose S. Collins, May 1, 1900, Alaska.  
Edwin L. Stewart, May 16, 1902, Texas City, Tex.  
Charles Barrett, July 1, 1902, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
John C. Stewart, Aug. 16, 1902, Alaska.  
Jacob Piotrowski, Oct. 1, 1902, Alaska.  
George Clark, Aug. 1, 1903, Fort Bliss, Texas.  
Eugene Lazar, Sept. 16, 1903, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
John Young, March 15, 1904, Alaska.  
Charles W. Stolze, March 16, 1904, Fort Mason, Cal.  
Clement B. Hill, June 1, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Lee Murphy, July 1, 1904, Alaska.  
Harry W. Mustin, July 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.  
Joseph H. Embleton, July 1, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.  
John T. Sullivan, July 1, 1904, Hawaiian Islands.  
Herbert C. Horsley, July 1, 1904, Hartford, Conn.  
Evert L. Moore, July 1, 1904, Seattle, Wash.  
Joseph P. Conway, Oct. 11, 1904, San Francisco, Cal.  
Van B. Rector, Nov. 1, 1904, Alaska.  
Christian Wahl, Nov. 1, 1904, Washington, D.C.  
Charles F. Betz, Nov. 1, 1904, Philippine Islands.

William J. Zwink, Nov. 1, 1904, Alaska.  
Milton N. Williams, Nov. 16, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
William Great, Nov. 16, 1904, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
George McNamara, Dec. 1, 1904, Fort Myer, Va.  
Thomas D. Bowman, Dec. 1, 1904, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
John H. Roche, Dec. 16, 1904, Philippine Islands.  
Harold A. Wise, March 1, 1905, Lansing, Mich.  
Luther I. Rose, Nov. 16, 1905, Seattle, Wash.  
Marion L. Potter, Nov. 16, 1905, Philippine Islands.  
John E. Johnson, Jan. 16, 1906, Hawaiian Islands.  
James R. Taylor, Jan. 16, 1906, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Samuel B. French, Feb. 1, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
Arthur B. Crane, Feb. 1, 1906, San Francisco, Cal.  
Paul P. Floyd, Feb. 1, 1906, Alaska.  
Gill E. Pagan, June 16, 1906, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Michael Coyle, Aug. 16, 1906, Texas City, Tex.  
Charles Boelsterli, Aug. 16, 1906, Philippine Islands.  
Willis O. Perry, Aug. 16, 1906, Alaska.  
Louis Anderson, March 16, 1907, Texas City, Tex.  
Charles Cortes, Oct. 21, 1907, Philippine Islands.  
Albert Zierman, Nov. 16, 1907, Hawaiian Islands.  
Paul C. Lacey, March 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
John H. Hoeppel, March 2, 1908, Alaska.  
Nemo S. Jolls, March 2, 1908, Alaska.  
Albert E. Stoneman, Sept. 1, 1908, Philippine Islands.  
Irving Deems, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
James Egan, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
Warren C. Bailey, Nov. 2, 1908, Omaha, Neb.  
Edward N. Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Emil C. Schmank, Nov. 2, 1908, Alaska.  
David Reeves, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.  
William E. Herb, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
John H. Kirby, Nov. 2, 1908, Philippine Islands.  
William L. Mooney, Nov. 2, 1908, Seattle, Wash.  
Philip F. McQuillan, Nov. 2, 1908, Alaska.  
Charles A. W. Heitchew, Nov. 2, 1908, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
George Treffinger, March 16, 1909, Washington, D.C.  
Felix B. La Crosse, March 16, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.  
Edward A. Seeley, April 16, 1909, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Harry F. Miller, May 17, 1909, Philippine Islands.  
James Kelly, May 17, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.  
Thomas P. Perkins, May 17, 1909, Alaska.  
James E. Faris, Sept. 16, 1909, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Erle H. Fuller, Oct. 2, 1909, Hawaiian Islands.  
Ralph C. Vrooman, Nov. 8, 1909, Texas City, Tex.  
William H. Baggett, Dec. 1, 1909, Texas City, Tex.  
Jesse A. Beasley, Dec. 16, 1909, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Homer J. Silger, April 23, 1910, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Robert L. Patton, Oct. 16, 1910, Seattle, Wash.  
Henry Dunn, Oct. 16, 1910, Philippine Islands.  
Delbert D. Pittman, Oct. 16, 1910, Alaska.  
Harry V. MacKnight, Dec. 6, 1910, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Calvin E. Ervay, March 7, 1911, Texas City, Tex.  
George M. Dusenbery, March 7, 1911, Philippine Islands.  
Albert Burton, June 23, 1911, Alaska.  
Chambord H. St. Germain, June 30, 1911, Texas City, Tex.  
Joseph S. Berisford, July 17, 1911, Fort Wood, N.Y.  
Herbert E. Smith, July 20, 1911, Texas City, Tex.  
John A. Dickson, Aug. 13, 1911, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Robert C. Vickers, Aug. 22, 1911, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
Early E. Stradley, Sept. 1, 1911, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Lonnie M. Powers, Dec. 2, 1911, Boston, Mass.  
Thomas Brass, Dec. 13, 1911, Philippine Islands.  
Albert Jeffries, Dec. 29, 1911, San Francisco, Cal.  
Thomas E. Hunt, Jan. 10, 1912, Fort Sill, Okla.  
John A. Maltzer, Oct. 16, 1912, Texas City, Tex.  
William B. Gilbert, Oct. 16, 1912, Alaska.

Isaac Post, Oct. 16, 1912, Texas City, Tex.  
Fred E. Stuard, Oct. 16, 1912, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
William B. Page, Oct. 16, 1912, Alaska.  
Richard A. Kreis, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.  
Joel B. Baker, Oct. 16, 1912, Philippine Islands.  
Roy F. Cox, Oct. 16, 1912, Hawaiian Islands.  
Luther Kytile, Oct. 16, 1912, Texas City, Tex.  
Alva B. Maloney, Oct. 16, 1912, Fort McIntosh, Tex.  
Thomas J. Zimmerman, Oct. 16, 1912, Brownsville, Tex.  
Carlin H. Whitesell, Nov. 16, 1912, Galveston, Tex.  
John A. Gustafson, Jan. 1, 1913, Galveston, Tex.  
Walter Keys, Jan. 8, 1913, Seattle, Wash.  
Edward Ward, Feb. 16, 1913, Washington, D.C.  
Van E. Roddey, Feb. 25, 1913, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Charles A. Little, March 6, 1913, Alaska.  
Luther Davis, March 28, 1913, Philippine Islands.  
Leonard Rombesburg, April 9, 1913, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Matthew L. Dodds, Sept. 3, 1913, Washington, D.C.  
Joseph P. Morris, Oct. 10, 1913, Philippine Islands.  
Arthur W. Gough, Oct. 10, 1913, Seattle, Wash.  
Harry E. Lyons, Oct. 10, 1913, Seattle, Wash.  
Nicholas P. Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1913, New York, N.Y.  
Norman Scales, Oct. 25, 1913, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Otto Heinz, Dec. 19, 1913, Philippine Islands.  
Clyde B. Williams, Dec. 19, 1913, Alaska.  
Chester O. Bergath, Jan. 1, 1914, Texas City, Tex.  
Frank Rabke, March 16, 1914, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
John O. Sherlock, March 17, 1914, Alaska.  
Fred Dorsten, June 6, 1914, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
John C. Grant, June 16, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.  
George A. Pollin, June 16, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.  
Horace E. Hull, July 16, 1914, Texas City, Tex.  
Jay E. McLouth, Aug. 17, 1914, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Clarence Sawyer, Aug. 17, 1914, Washington, D.C.  
Chester B. Mulkins, Aug. 17, 1914, Alaska.  
Maurice L. Boyle, Aug. 17, 1914, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Stith G. McCutchen, Dec. 7, 1914, Hawaiian Islands.

### FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 5, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, of Fort Screven, Ga., were guests of Major and Mrs. Sarra Tuesday night, Dec. 29. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly at Fort Monroe. In spite of the inclemency of the weather, ladies' night at the club Tuesday was well attended. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Sarra, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Captains Huntington and Cooper, Lieutenant Mathews, and Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins from Fort Screven.

Mrs. Cooper, who has been visiting in New Haven, returned to Fort Totten New Year's Eve. Captain McMillan left Saturday for his farm near Geneseo, N.Y., where he will spend this week. Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn had a small informal gathering to watch the old year out and the new year in on Thursday night. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. McMillan and Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmer.

We had two eggnog parties on New Year's Day. In the morning Lieut. and Mrs. Brown were at home to all their friends; among those who called to wish them a Happy New Year were Col. and Mrs. White, Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Major and Mrs. Sarra, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Captains Huntington and McMillan. In the afternoon Col. and Mrs. White and Col. and Mrs. Hearn received in the library of the Officers' Club from five until seven. The orchestra played for dancing in the hop room adjoining and delicious refreshments were served in the library. Assisting Mrs. White and Mrs. Hearn in serving were Mesdames Sarra, Abernethy, McMillan, Cooper and Feeter. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Brownlee, Captains and Mesdames Cooper, Cross, Patterson, Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane, Mrs. McLacken, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Valk, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Campbell, Major and Mrs. Sarra, Major and Mrs. Abernethy, Capt. and Mrs. McMillan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunn, Captains Huntington, Cocheu and Gardner, Lieutenants Griffith, Mathews, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmer, and Miss Atterbury, of New York, house guest of Col. and Mrs. Hearn.

Mrs. Cocheu returned Sunday from Johnstown, Pa., where she has been visiting relatives. Captain Glennon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Glennon, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Cross, left for Annapolis this week. There were several dinners on the post before the dancing class Monday night. Capt. and Mrs. Patterson were hosts for Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Lieutenant Mathews and Mrs. Feeter. Major and Mrs. Sarra entertained for Miss Jones, their house guest; with them were Captain Gardner and Mrs. McMillan. The class was larger this week, as several new members have joined. Major and Mrs. Sarra served a delicious supper at the club when the dancing was over. Those present were Col. and Mrs. White, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Feeter, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. and Mrs. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Mrs. Brownlee, Lieut. and Mrs. Gilmer, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Captain Gardner, Lieutenant Mathews and Major and Mrs. Sarra.

### MADISON BARRACKS NOTES.

Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N.Y., Jan. 7, 1915.

This Christmas was perhaps the happiest since we came to our present station. The celebration began on Christmas Eve at midnight in the historic old Christ Church, of which the Chaplain is acting rector. In spite of a heavy snow storm the church was well filled with reverent worshippers; the excellent choir, together with a fine orchestra from the band and the new pipe organ, provided exquisite music.

The company dinners were all unusually good this year. Most of the "menus" were very elaborate affairs, containing the roster and photographs of each company, its history and other interesting facts. The following deserve special mention: Hospital, Machine-gun company, F, G, H (which also contained a photograph of the Fennedy Trophy and "Hike," its mascot), I, K and M. In the evening there was a great Christmas tree at Dodge Hall for 120 children, connected with the Army. The orchestra furnished excellent music and all joined in singing old Christmas hymns; the Chaplain told the Christmas story; the children gave Christmas recitations; Mr. Bowman, superintendent of schools, read Moore's immortal "Night Before Christmas," and after the beautifully decorated tree had been illuminated by innumerable electric lights the voice of Santa Claus was heard and he soon came climbing down an immense stocking-bedecked chimney. The part was admirably taken by Sergeant Lambrecht, Q.M.C., who began.

"Merry Christmas, little children,  
Merry Christmas, one and all;  
'Tis a long way to Tipperary,  
But a short way to Dodge Hall,"

and then distributed presents, with an appropriate word to each child, who also received a large box of candy, an orange and a candy cane. In less than an hour from the schedule time of starting the entire program was completed and then, through the courtesy of Lieutenant Upham, post exchange officer, were shown six reels of "movies," four of them "Key-stones," which evoked shouts of delight. Later in the evening Major and Mrs. Wahl gave a dance to the young people, which was greatly enjoyed.

We have had one blizzard after another, roads and railroad tracks have been blocked with snow and sometimes, for days, we have been cut off from the outside world. An attempt has been made to form a skating rink on the baseball diamond, but owing to a change in the weather this has been unsuccessful, though there has been excellent skating (and ice-busting) on the bay. A toboggan slide has been erected.

Among the visitors at the post have been Miss Helen Gordon, spending vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon; Cadet Douglas Wahl, who spent his furlough from the U.S.M.A. with Major and Mrs. Wahl; Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, S.C., also with Major Wahl and Capt. Charles W. Haverkamp, M.C., on temporary duty. Lieutenant Snead, accompanied by Mrs. Snead, has gone to Fort Logan H. Roots to take command. The following spent Christmas away from the post: Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann, Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Captain Hurst, Captain Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball and Lieutenants Smith and Palmer. Major Boyer, M.C., has re-



turned from France with most interesting stories of his experience in the war zone.

Among the dinners that have been given were those by Capt. and Mrs. Bolles to Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball; Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann to Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Wise, Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; Chaplain and Mrs. Smith to Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann, Captain Hurst, Lieut. and Mrs. Snead and Mrs. Whipple.

On the Tuesday after Christmas a dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Gordon for the young people, at which were present Major and Mrs. Wahl, Miss Gretchen Wahl, Mr. Douglas Wahl, Miss Helen Gordon, Miss Kamp and Lieutenant Moss. On the same evening one was also given by Chaplain and Mrs. Smith in honor of the "brides," at which were present Lieut. and Mrs. Brougher, Lieut. and Mrs. Hemenway, Lieut. and Mrs. Burleigh, Lieut. and Mrs. Frink and Mr. Robert Loughborough. Following the dinners was a most delightful dance in the post gymnasium, which had been elaborately decorated. A delicious "chafin-dish" supper was served by Mesdames Upham and Burleigh.

On New Year's Day there was a reception to the garrison at the Commanding Officer's. Mrs. Gordon was assisted in receiving by the brides, Mrs. Brougher and Mrs. Hemenway; Mesdames Wahl, Wise, Bolles and Miss Gretchen Wahl assisting in the serving.

Corporal Rainey has been lately visited by his brother, who is about to sail for England with the Canadian troops. He has four other brothers in the English army, while Mrs. Rainey has a brother and two nephews also at the front.

A number of very speedy basketball teams have been organized in the various companies and the team from Company M last week defeated the "Peerless Five," of Watertown, in an interesting game by a score of 22 to 8.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 6, 1915.

At a pretty bridge party given by Mrs. T. J. J. See on Dec. 30 the prizes were won by Mesdames U. S. Webb, Gilliam, S. F. Heim, Merlyn G. Cook, Franklin D. Karns, James Reed, Arthur B. Owens, Jasper V. Howard and Miss Priscilla Elliott. Other players were Mesdames Riley F. McConnell, Seymour, Harold Jones, Cecil S. Baker, Alexander Van Keuren, Philip G. Lauman, John M. Ellicott, Robert B. Hilliard, R. T. Keiran, I. H. Mayfield, Wyman, Jonathan Brooks, Alexander N. Mitchell, Lloyd S. Shapley, Philip Andrews, Emily Cutts, John S. Graham, John R. Hornberger, George A. McKay, Whitson, Georges Reeves, jr., James J. Manning, Harold Brown and Misses Pegram, Ruth Hascal and Marion Brooks. Those joining for tea were Mesdames Potts, Cameror, Stenbe, of San Francisco, Bennett, Crose, Eyttinge, Zivnaska, Turner, Lawton, Gleason, Graham, jr., Drum and Short, Miss Dorothy Bennett and Miss Janet Crose.

Mrs. Harold Jones has as her guest Mrs. Gilliam, the incentive for much informal entertaining during her stay. Mrs. Howson W. Cole, accompanied by her little daughter, is visiting in San Diego, having left before Christmas for a two weeks' vacation with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton. Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim have moved to the yard from Vallejo, where they have lived since their marriage last June, and have taken one of the bungalows. Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman arrived from San Diego Thursday and commenced packing up, preparatory to returning to the South this week. Captain Lyman has been ordered to San Diego for duty with the Panama-California Exposition, which opened there New Year's Day, so they will spend the greater part of the year in that city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope were dinner hosts last Wednesday when the table decorations were of red carnations and ferns. Their guests were Paymr. and Mrs. Cecil S. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley F. McConnell, Mrs. E. M. Drum and Surg. John D. Manchester, of the Maryland. On the same night Capt. and Mrs. Philip Andrews entertained at dinner aboard the Maryland for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Karns, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Gleason, Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Paymr. and Mrs. John R. Hornberger and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Shapley. On Jan. 2 Capt. S. E. V. Kittelle reported as commanding officer of the ship, relieving Captain Andrews, who, accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, left immediately for the San Francisco Naval Training Station, as commandant.

Mrs. Charles G. McCord, wife of Ensign McCord, of the Maryland, left Sunday for Denver, where she will visit her parents during the absence of the ship in Mexican waters. On Thursday night Ensign William E. Baughman entertained at dinner aboard the ship in honor of Ensign and Mrs. McCord and for Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert W. Underwood, Miss Louise Richards, Miss Eloise Carlin, Surg. John D. Manchester, Ensign K. E. Hintze and Ensign George Thomas. Mrs. William M. Crose and Miss Janet Crose were guests at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett last week, coming up from Berkeley for the hop. On Saturday and Sunday Capt. and Mrs. Bennett also had as guests Capt. and Mrs. George W. Williams. Captain Williams sailed on his ship, the Cleveland, that afternoon, while Mrs. Williams returned to San Francisco, where she is making her home at the Hotel Colonial.

Mrs. John R. Hornberger is another popular Service woman whose departure followed the sailing of the ships. Paymaster Hornberger is attached to the Maryland and Mrs. Hornberger plans to spend the time of his absence at San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. Miles R. Thatcher are located at the Collins. They go to San Francisco next month, when the marines are transferred to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Capt. and Mrs. James McHuey, Lieut. and Mrs. John Potts and Tom D. Barber also go to San Francisco at that time, as will Col. and Mrs. John T. Myers. Colonel Myers is to command the marines.

Mrs. Alexander McCracken and Miss Isabelle McCracken have been up from San Francisco on a visit to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas. Donald Lewis, of San Francisco, is a guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks. On Monday evening Miss Marion Brooks gave a pretty informal dance for Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Reed, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman, Lieut. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Priscilla Elliott, Ewald, Mary Gorgas and Isabelle McCracken, Capt. Berton W. Sibley, Lieut. Gordon W. Haines, of the Prometheus, Lieut. Granton C. Diehman, Lieutenant Dickson, P.A. Surg. Ernest O. T. Eyttinge, Lieut. D. M. Gardner, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Edward M. Reno, U.S.M.C., and Donald Lewis.

Capt. Frederick L. Bradman, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Bradman spent the week-end in Vallejo as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Byrne. Captain Bradman, only recently arrived from the East, joined Mrs. Bradman, who had been visiting relatives in San Francisco. The Captain has been transferred to the 4th Regiment, at San Diego; Mrs. Bradman accompanied him South. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens gave a supper Sunday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, who leave the yard Jan. 15, the Captain ordered to the Severn. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Pope entertained the Yard Club at a very enjoyable session Monday night. Miss Janet Crose came up to the yard Sunday, to remain over the hop. With the departure of the Maryland and the Cleveland for Mexican waters there is not only a lull in social activity, but in the work at the station as well. The Maryland was intercepted by wireless to-day and directed to put into San Diego on her trip down the coast.

The masquerade ball which was to have been given at the yard this month has been postponed until the arrival of the fleet from the Atlantic coast to participate in the Panama-Pacific festivities. The South Dakota is the last of the large cruisers at the yard and her stay has been extended until Jan. 20. She was scheduled to have all repairs completed by Jan. 10, but orders to give precedence to the commissioned ships last month resulted in her work being delayed. The South Dakota, which is in reserve, will join the reserve fleet at Bremerton upon the completion of her work. The Denver arrived at the yard Jan. 4 and her repairs will necessitate a stay of forty days and cost \$40,000. The converted repair ship Prometheus will be completed, including the installation of all machinery and tools, by the last of this week and will leave about the middle of the month for San Pedro, on a shakedown cruise. She is to be assigned to duty with the Pacific Fleet.

With the commissioning of the oil tanker Kanawha on March 15 Mare Island will have established another enviable record, the vessel being completed and commissioned in exactly



## Annual Sale at McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade Mark.

The unsettled conditions abroad have made practically no difference in the comprehensiveness and attractiveness of the goods that we offer at our January Sale, which will be quite as important as any we have ever had.

## 10% to 25% Reduction

has been made on

Table Cloths and Napkins  
Fancy Table Linens  
Bed Linens and Towels  
Bed Coverings  
Lingerie, Hosiery  
Knitted and Silk Underwear  
Infants' and Children's Wear

Illustrated booklet covering goods  
at the sale mailed free on request.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

fifteen months from the day her keel was laid. The Kanawha was on the building slip only six months, when she was launched to make way for her sister ship, the Maumee, which is now about seventy per cent. completed. Detailed plans for Destroyer 68 arrived at the yard this week and the preliminary work is to be started at once in the mold loft. Just when the material will arrive is problematical, although the requisitions were sent to the Department with the yard's bid. The launching of the Maumee will be governed largely by the time at which the destroyer's keel can be laid, the yard officers keeping her on the ways as long as possible, as her work can be handled more expeditiously than if she were in the water.

#### FORT SILL NOTES.

Fort Sill, Okla., Jan. 9, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Short entertained at dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. Short, Capt. and Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Hauser and Lieutenant Jones. Dr. Short is a brother of Lieutenant Short and a physician in St. Louis. Miss Julia Goode, daughter of Major Goode, recruiting officer at St. Louis, is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Starbird. Miss Goode was extremely popular as a former member of the garrison and her visit will be the occasion of many happy social affairs.

Lieutenant Jones had as guests at a theater party in Lawton Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Miss Goode, Mrs. Connor and Capt. and Mrs. McNair. Lieutenant Burr had as guests to the same theater Mr. Enders and Mesdames Hauser, Wood and Smith. Colonel Adams had dinner Tuesday for Mrs. Hand, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Capt. and Mrs. Briggs and Capt. and Mrs. De Armond. Capt. and Mrs. Green are expecting Miss Fessenden, of Chicago, on Sunday; Miss Fessenden is a sister of Mrs. Peck, of the 7th Infantry.

Dr. Osterhaus, of Kansas City, spent several days last week the guest of his sister, Mrs. Jewell. During his visit Mrs. Jewell gave a dinner, at which Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner were guests with Dr. Osterhaus. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. McNair gave a delightfully informal dance in honor of Miss Goode and Dr. and Mrs. Short. Capt. and Mrs. Starbird gave an informal dinner Sunday night.

The term of the School of Fire for the non-commissioned officers opens Jan. 15 this year, instead of Feb. 15, as heretofore. The depleted garrison has finally settled down to the conclusion that the troops at Naco either will or will not return soon.

#### GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 5, 1915.

The officers of the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Crockett, Camp Crockett and Texas City and their wives enjoyed New Year's Eve festivities at the Hotel Galvez dinner-dance, which was a brilliant affair. Mr. Charles H. Dorsey entertained his son-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Johnston, of El Paso, and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard and Master John B., jr., of Fort Crockett, U.S.A., as his guests at Christmastide.

Misses Gertrude Girardeau, Jerusha Collins and Lieuts. Phil Caldwell, Percy Van Nostrand, Henry B. Sheadle and Troy H. Middleton, U.S.A., attended the Christmas dinner-dance given by Misses Rebecca and Mathilda Brown on Saturday in compliment to Miss Marguerite Butts, Lieut. Ezra C. Pugh, U.S.A., attended the "peasant dance" given by the Galveston Artillery Company at the Artillery Club on New Year's evening.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Danforth entertained Col. and Mrs. Charles R. Krauthoff, Col. and Mrs. Kennedy, Major Winship, Major Paxton, Capt. and Mrs. Allison, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, Mrs. J. H. Kemper and Captain Preston at the tea-dance at Hotel Galvez on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bush, of Liberty, Texas, entertained their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Baxter H. Bruce, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bruce, of New Orleans, and Miss Alice Sweeney, of this city, for the Christmas holidays. Lieut. Vernon G. Olmsmith, 23d Inf., U.S.A., has returned from a visit in Oklahoma as the guest of his parents for Christmas.

Lieut. George D. Murphy, U.S.A., recently transferred from Texas City to Panama, spent the holidays here as the guest of friends. Capt. John F. Chenoweth, Chaplain of the 4th Infantry, U.S.A., has returned from Winchester, Ind., where he was called on account of the illness and death of his mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sidney Colquitt and family, of Texas City, spent the Yuletide season in Austin, at the Governor's Mansion, as guests of Lieutenant Colquitt's parents, Governor

and Mrs. O. B. Colquitt. Miss Peggy Davidson gave a moving picture party at the Queen Theater on Thursday in honor of Miss Marguerite Butts, of National Park Seminary, and Miss Sophia Hudson, of the University of Texas, who spent the holidays at home. The guests included Misses Adelaide Lewis, Jerusha Collins, Marguerite Van Vleet, Rebecca Brown, Lasseigne, Alma French, Mathilda Brown and Murphy, of Texas City. A hot luncheon was enjoyed at Witherspoon's later.

Mrs. Willis, wife of Capt. John M. Willis, M.C., U.S.A., accompanied by her mother, arrived from Roanoke, Va. Mrs. Walker, wife of Judge John C. Walker and mother of Mrs. Richard C. Burleson and Lieut. John C. Walker, jr., is convalescing after a siege of illness.

#### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1915.

The Country Club dance Saturday evening was the largest ever held at the club; among the dancers were Surg. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Cootes, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. John Ketner, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Van Patten, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Ensign and Mrs. Metz, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lily B. Leigh, Misses Virginia Perkins, Dorothy Pickrell, Margery Eldridge, Susie Galt, Lieut. I. K. Johnson, Ensigns Fletcher, Davidson, Lyle Pamparin, Creighton, Comstock, Curley, Beardall, Montfort, Moore, Nash, Williams, Arwin, Schock, Peck, Battle, Lieutenants Manney and Pierce.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bruce had dinner at the Borough Club last evening, previous to the hop, for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William M. Jeffers and Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman. Another handsome dinner at the Borough Club last evening was given for Mr. and Mrs. Wallington Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Marshall, jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Wilson, of Plainfield, N.J., Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. R. Sargent. Mr. and Mrs. Carey Weston entertained for the debutantes, who were Misses Baker, Stanley, Groner, Eldridge, Cunn, Jervey, Waller, Fox, Cook, Mott, Tait, Preston, and for Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Prescott, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Messrs. Cook, Quintard, Merritt, Old, Schmitz, of Switzerland, Bundy, Burroughs, Page, Grant, Hughes, Lieut. Isaac C. Johnson, jr., Ensign J. P. Norfleet and Lieut. Louis Fagan, jr.

Ensign John A. Fletcher had dinner last evening on the U.S.S. Vermont, followed by a dance, for Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone, Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Townsend, Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred W. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Solomon Endel, Ensign and Mrs. L. P. Bischoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Mrs. Dudley Cowles, of Atlanta, Ga., Misses Margaret Holt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., Mattie Lamb, Cordelia and Grace De Jarnett, Virginia Lynch and Gertrude Gilliam, Lieuts. M. F. Draemel, Harvey Delano, Ensigns L. W. Comstock, S. B. Macfarlane, Carroll B. Byrne and Davis De Treville. Lieut. and Mrs. Capron, guests of their uncle, Colonel Vinson, at Fort Myer, Va., have returned to the Marine Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot are guests at the Monroe Hotel, Portsmouth. Lieuts. Harold D. MacLachlan, Louis E. Fagan, jr., Henry L. Larson and Bryan C. Murchison, who have been in Haiti for six months, have returned to the Marine Barracks for duty.

Mrs. Maude Walker, of Lynchburg, Va., will arrive this week, to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. Charles Stanworth, retired, and Mrs. Stanworth, at their apartment in the West End. Mrs. J. J. O'Malley is the guest of friends in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and little daughter, Emily, have returned to their home in Washington after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Colonial avenue. Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus King, guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crosby, Beechwood place, left Saturday for New Haven, Conn., to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Davis.

Among the Service people at the Christmas german of the Norfolk German Club Monday evening, at Ghent Club, were Mrs. Mary Truxtun, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Surg. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Misses Carrie Voight, Marjorie Eldridge, Jean Jervey, Mattie Lamb, Susie Galt, Surg. C. E. Riggs, Lieut. G. C. Diehman and Civil Engr. Carl A. Boström. Last evening, on the North Dakota, a charming program was carried out by the Navy Y.M.C.A. of Norfolk, in connection with the presentation of the silver loving cup given by the Gale-Ford Company, of Norfolk, to the winner of the inter-ship swimming meet; the cup was accepted on behalf of the ship by Capt. C. P. Plunkett in a happy speech, in which he referred to the fact that the ship also led in the recent target practice, by the same score made in the swimming contest—24 points, with 15 made by the second. A musical program



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followed, in which some of the best talent of Norfolk participated. Captain Plunkett returned from leave Friday and relinquishes command of the North Dakota to-day to Captain King, formerly commanding the West Virginia.

Lieut. Halsey Powell has returned to New York, after being the guest of Mr. Thomas Page at his home, York street, for the holidays. Ensigns A. C. Bennett and R. G. English have returned to the Tonopah from leave. Ensign and Mrs. Robertson have returned from Washington, D.C. where they were guests of Mrs. Robertson's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Magruder. Capt. and Mrs. Peck and Miss Alice Peck, guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. L. de Steiguer, have returned to Washington. Mrs. L. H. Hill is the guest of friends in Richmond, Va. Capt. Hamilton South, of the Marine Barracks, has returned from leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Morse, who have been spending some time at Mrs. Eliza Downer's, Bute street, left yesterday for Portsmouth, N.H., where Lieutenant Morse has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude have returned from Annapolis, where they were guests of relatives for the holidays. Med. Dir. George Pickrell and Mrs. Pickrell had dinner Thursday for Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffert, Surg. and Mrs. L. S. Schmidt, Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades, Miss Dorothy Pickrell and Mr. Conway W. Sams. Lieut. and Mrs. Worrall R. Carter and children, guests of Mr. Thomas Willcox for the holidays, have returned to their home in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Ethelbert Talbot have returned to the Marine Barracks from their wedding tour and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Walter E. Noa for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Abram Claude have taken an apartment in the Argyle, Portsmouth.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, who, accompanied by Mrs. Beatty and Miss Emily Beatty, recently moved to the commandant's house, yesterday took formal command of the yard, holding a reception at the south end of the Administration Building. Mr. and Mrs. William Royster had dinner Saturday, preceding the dance at the Country Club, for Lieut. and Mrs. Monroe Kelly, Miss Dolly Whaley and Mr. Washington Taylor. Ensign Lyell S. Pamperlin had dinner at the Country Club Saturday for Miss Virginia Groner, Frances Masury, Lilia Fox, Dorothy Cohn, Ensigns H. P. Curley, J. C. Confort and R. D. Moore.

Miss Dorothy Pickrell had dinner at the club Saturday for Miss Carolyn Gwathmey, Marion Graves, Virginia Lynch, Grace De Jarnett, Rosalie Martin, Messrs. Tazewell, Jones, Wilkes, Kerr, Farnell, Kellogg and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Burroughs. Comdr. and Mrs. George W. Williams had dinner at the Borough Club, Norfolk, preceding the hop at the Country Club Saturday, for Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes, Mr. and Mrs. F. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Harrison, of Pittsburgh, Miss Louise Hunter, Messrs. Thomas Tanner and Ralph Jones. Lieut. Robert M. Perkins, U.S.A., has returned to duty at Fort Moultrie, S.C., after spending the holidays with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. Perkins, York street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Levin H. Campbell, jr., of Fort Williams, Maine, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Woods, Old Point. Ensign Alfred T. Clay had dinner at the Monticello Friday for Misses Gladys Minnetre, Misses May Thacker, Mary Winkler, Mr. Pemberton Frame and Lieut. F. R. Hoyt. Lieut. Harvey Delano had dinner Friday on the Vermont, which was followed by a dance; covers were laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Rufus King, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Paymaster Barbour, Lieut. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Misses Mary Wilson, Dorothy Frame, Capt. Harry R. Lay, Naval Constr. I. H. Yates, Ensigns S. B. Macfarlane and L. W. Comstock. Ensign T. L. Nash had dinner on the Louisiana Thursday, preceding the dance given by the Portsmouth Assembly Club, for Ensign and Mrs. J. C. Jones, Misses Carney, Eldredge, Hayden, of Providence, R.I., Cleaton, Woodley, Galt, Messrs. Waterman and Williams, Ensigns Peck, Alford and Killmaster.

#### FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 28, 1914.

With few exceptions all the officers and ladies of the 5th Infantry attended the hop given at Camp Otis by the 10th Infantry in compliment to the 5th, the Artillery, the Navy and the officials of the Canal Commission on the evening of Dec. 19. It was a most brilliant affair, and to those of the newcomers who had never seen a ball room with a tropical setting it was a revelation of beauty with its decorations of gorgeous palms and flowers. The 10th Infantry in every way proved most hospitable hosts. Among those going over earlier in the evening to dinners at Camp Otis were Colonel Morton and Capt. and Mrs. Edwards as guests of Major and Mrs. Little; Major and Mrs. Phillips were entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Gowen; Major and Miss Croxton were at Major and Mrs. Clayton's, while Major and Mrs. Waterhouse were with Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Collins, and Captain Harbeson was with Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell. Lieut. and Mrs. Willis had as supper guests Dec. 20 Captain McGrew and Mr. and Mrs. McGrew.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Lieut. Raymond Morris, sailed for the States the day before Christmas on one of the United Fruit Company's steamers. Upon her arrival here she had to undergo a slight operation, and as she was not recuperating as well as her physician hoped he advised her return to a cooler climate for a few months. Little Eleanor Faison, ill in the hospital in Ancon for two weeks, is improving and Mrs. Faison hopes to bring her home shortly. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards and children spent Sunday in Gamboa. The regiment gladly welcomed Mrs. Morton, who arrived Sunday from the States. Among our recent arrivals are Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien, coming from the 27th Infantry and the Texas border.

The wagon transportation and over 100 mules and horses have been received in the past few days from the 30th Infantry, at San Francisco, and now a great need here has been supplied. One of the former four-family houses has been converted into a club for the officers, and with furniture brought from the club rooms at Plattsburg and some new pieces of

furniture, suitable for the tropics, it is most comfortable and attractive. A pleasant room has been fitted up especially for the ladies.

A number of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the Tivoli Club dance at Ancon on Christmas Eve. Although far from home and in a very different climate from that in which most of the men have enjoyed their former Christmases, there was much to make their first tropical Christmas pleasant. The mess halls of the different companies were attractively decorated and splendid dinners were served to each organization. Along the officers' row a number of delightful dinners were given; Major and Mrs. Waterhouse were dinner hosts for Captain MacArthur, 10th Inf., Dr. Baylis, Lieutenants Fehé and Van Sant, Capt. and Mrs. Frith entertained Capt. and Mrs. Deitsch, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis and Lieutenant Lanphier. With Lieut. and Mrs. Barnes were Captain Harbeson and Lieutenants Noland, Murray and Waite; Lieut. and Mrs. Will's dinner guest was Lieutenant Bartholf, while Capt. and Mrs. Stewart had with them Lieutenant Edgerly. A number of the children from our garrison attended the Christmas exercises and received gifts from the pretty tree at Camp Otis on Wednesday night.

Company E gave a splendid minstrel and vaudeville show Christmas Eve in their mess hall, which was beautifully decorated. There was excellent singing, jigs and clog dancing, and some of the personal remarks about the company officers and hits on the men brought forth roars of laughter and much applause. Refreshments were served later in the evening and a jolly good time and good fellowship reigned.

The 5th Infantry baseball team is living up to its splendid reputation that it had in Plattsburg, for in the two games they have played the last two Sundays, one with the Balboa team and one with the 10th Infantry, they scored wonderful successes.

It was with regret that we heard this week the news of the death of old Aunt Belle, the former negro cook of Colonel Coles and Colonel Morton.

#### 27TH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Jan. 4, 1915.

A daughter has been born to the wife of Lieut. T. W. Brown at Galveston, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton's guests at dinner on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Moore. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester entertained on New Year's Eve for Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Seigle. At midnight there was a display of fireworks.

Capt. and Mrs. Murphy entertained recently for Col. and Mrs. Barth. Other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton. Col. and Mrs. Barth gave a dinner New Year's night at "The Galvy." The guests were Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Col. and Mrs. Baister, Lieut. and Mrs. Elting Coates have returned from a three months' leave spent in Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester's guests at supper on Sunday were Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Mudgett, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole.

Captain Seigle has returned from a three months' leave spent in New York and Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Seigle will remain in New York for another month. Lieut. Beatty Moore has returned from a ten days' hunting trip. Captain Burt gave a dinner at the 27th Infantry Club on Tuesday evening for Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell and Miss Mace. Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh have returned from a ten days' leave. Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton gave a dinner on Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Barth, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole entertained at the 23d Infantry on Sunday night for Col. and Mrs. Barth, Major Helmick, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton, Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester.

Mrs. A. W. Brown has returned from a month's visit with her parents, Major and Mrs. Emery, at Bloomfield, Ind. Among those entertaining for Christmas dinners were: Capt. and Mrs. Moore, for Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Boughton and Lieutenant Stevens; Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, for Captain Brown and Robertson; Chaplain and Mrs. Rice, for Lieut. and Mrs. Manchester; Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes in honor of Captain Morrow, Captain Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Knight.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were guests at a supper party given by Capt. and Mrs. Corey at the 23d Infantry mess on New Year's night. Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Knight had a few friends in for New Year's Eve. From the regiment were Captain Morrow, Captain Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes.

Capt. and Mrs. Moore were guests of honor at a dinner given in Galveston on Sunday. Gen. and Mrs. Bell entertained the division on New Year's from ten to twelve. Assisting were Mesdames Barth, Wright, Booth and Bridges. Col. and Mrs. Wright received from twelve to one, Col. and Mrs. Barth from three to four. Those assisting were Mesdames Moore, Rogers, Hawkins and Holmes. The 26th Infantry held open house from four to six. The 27th Infantry was well represented. The regiment held an informal hop in their club on New Year's night.

#### PORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 8, 1915.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, accompanied by his aid, Col. Robert E. L. Michie, arrived in El Paso on Wednesday from Naco, Ariz., for a conference with Gen. Pancho Villa. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the 8th Infantry Brigade at this point, returned this week to the district from a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Pershing at her father's home in Cheyenne, Wyo. Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf., has gone to Chicago, Ill., to spend a leave.

Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., were hosts of a delightful and old-fashioned hospitality on New Year's Day when they entertained the officers and ladies of their regiment at luncheon, followed by a most enjoyable reception. Christmas suggestions and Army flags decorated their apartments. James G. McNary, of El Paso, gave an informal luncheon at the Paso del Norte Hotel on Wednesday, entertaining Gen. Hugh L. Scott and Col. R. E. L. Michie.

Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Koehler, 15th Cav., has returned to the garrison from Fort Riley, where he has been attending the School of Equitation. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas S. Bridges, 6th Inf., have returned to the district from San Francisco, where they have been enjoying a leave.

Major James W. McAndrews, 15th Cav., has returned from leave. Mrs. W. H. Austin, of El Paso, this week gave a luncheon complimentary to Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, wife of Colonel Johnson, 15th Cav. and her sister, Miss Anne Howard, of San Antonio. Lieut. Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf., returned to the district this week from San Francisco, where he has been enjoying a leave. Lieut. George M. Russell gave an informal dinner at the Valley Inn, Yaleta, Wednesday.

Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds has arrived, recently transferred from the 12th Cavalry for duty here with the Signal Corps. Messrs. W. W. Turney, H. S. Potter and U. S. Stewart, of El Paso, gave a luncheon at the Harvey House in the city on Thursday, complimentary to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff. Mrs. Lewis K. Underhill, wife of Lieutenant Underhill, 6th Inf., on Thursday gave a luncheon at the Colonial tea rooms in El Paso complimentary to Mrs. John F. Morrison, wife of Colonel Morrison, of the regiment. To meet Mrs. Morrison were Mesdames John L. Hines, Thomas M. Gimpeling, G. C. M. Morrison and Leon M. Logan.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Cocke last week gave a dinner party when the guests were all officers of the host's regiment—Capt. Ben Lear and Caspar Cole, Lieuts. W. W. Gordon, Howard C. Tatum, W. H. Cowles and W. A. McCain. Mrs. Henry S. Beach and Mrs. Henry S. Potter entertained on Friday with a luncheon at the Harvey House, complimentary to Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson and Miss Anne Howard.

Lieut. W. A. McCain, 15th Cav., has been ordered to Yaleta, Texas, with the machine-gun platoon of the regiment and left for that point the middle of the week. Capt. George Wallace, 16th Inf., has joined his regiment in the El Paso district from San Francisco, where he has been for some little time on sick leave.

It is expected that the batteries of the 6th Field Artillery now at Naco, Ariz., will on the completion of that duty make the return trip to El Paso by marching. Troops C and D, 15th Cav., that have been on border patrol duty for several months

## WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

In the earlier days of this paper, at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, the Boston Transcript was moved to say:

We have in the United States an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL worthy the name. During the war which the Confederacy waged against the United States nobody could doubt either its ability or its loyalty. The editors, avoiding all partisanship, still seemed to have the military instincts and the military intelligence which enabled them to discriminate between the two kinds of our generals—those who, with an immense parade of military knowledge, ignominiously failed in their campaign, and those who did the real business of fighting—that of assailing and defeating the enemy. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Sheridan were early celebrated by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Since the war this journal has been the organ of an immensely reduced Army and Navy. But it has not failed in a single respect in the intelligence with which it has viewed the progress of all those inventions which relate either to aggressive or defensive war. The country is safer to-day, merely because this ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has scrutinized, criticized, investigated, and judged every proposition, either by quack or genius, which has been brought before the departments having charge of these important matters. But it is our present purpose, in bearing testimony to the merits of a contemporary, to speak specially of its sagacity in respect to the present European war. In all that has occurred since the war broke out the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has fully sustained its reputation as an authority in the art of war, competent to inform as well as to guide judgment. It deserves a wide circulation.

"The present position of the JOURNAL," a correspondent writes, "is unique and commanding. Owing to the President's order to Army and Navy officers it is the sole source—for a nation of 110 millions—of informing discussion as to military and naval operations in the European war."

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at Fabens and Fort Hancock, Texas, returned to the garrison the middle of the week and have been relieved by Troops I and L of the regiment.

#### PORT LOGAN.

Port Logan, Colo., Jan. 3, 1915.

Those who attended the Orpheum Theater this week to see Gertrude Hoffmann were Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. MacKay, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Margaret, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt and Doris Wyke. Major and Mrs. Gambrell had dinner Tuesday for Captain Parker, 12th Cav., Cañon City, and for Col. and Mrs. Getty, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson and Mrs. True. Miss Aileen Howe, of Denver, entertained Miss Hazel Nelson at luncheon and the Orpheum Wednesday.

Miss Hazel Nelson attended a tea given by Miss Martin, of Denver, Tuesday. Miss Hazel Nelson and Miss Georgiana Getty attended a tea given by Miss Frances Brown, of Denver, Thursday.

Miss Doris Wyke entertained at a New Year's Eve dance for Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Rowell and the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke. May Rowell, Georgiana Getty, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Hazel Nelson, Captain Oliver, Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Robert Getty, jr. On New Year's morning eggnog was served at the Officers' Club to Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Jeannette and Fay Schmidt, Doris Wyke, Colonel Clarke, Captain Waring, Lieutenant Jacobs, Mr. Schmidt, Dr. Hall and Mr. Giffen.

The following officers of the post attended the Governor's reception New Year's: Colonel Getty, Major Gambrell, Captain Nelson and Lieutenant Moseley. Col. and Mrs. Getty kept open house New Year's Day from four to six; those assisting were Mesdames Gambrell, Nelson, Waring and True, the Misses Georgiana Getty, Hazel Nelson, May Rowell and Doris Wyke. Those calling were Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Felker, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley, Major Gambrell, Captain Nelson, Captain Waring, Lieutenant Jacobs, Dr. Hall, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Margaret Schmidt and Marian McGrath; from Denver were General Randall, Colonel Campbell, Major and Mrs. Bates, Miss Black, Mrs. and Miss Dade.

Mrs. A. Hanks, of Sidney, Colo., is visiting her father, Mr. Schmidt. Miss Hazel Nelson, who has been spending the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, left Sunday for Emma Willard school in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Elliott and Mr. and Mrs. MacKay. Miss Fay Schmidt spent the weekend with Miss Elizabeth Drake, of Denver.

#### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 2, 1915.

Under most auspicious circumstances and with perfect weather conditions the Panama-California Exposition opened its gates New Year's Eve with an attendance of over 42,000 people. The official commencement of the exposition, however, occurred at midnight, at which time President Woodrow Wilson, at the White House in Washington, touched the button which set the grounds ablaze with lights. The President was officially represented by Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, who participated in the various exercises, giving an eloquent address on New Year's morning, dwelling particularly on the efforts of President Wilson to maintain a strict neutrality for this nation during the present conflict in Europe, and yet to maintain it with all honor to the flag. Secretary McAdoo was accompanied on his trip to this city by his wife. Another distinguished visitor and speaker from Washington was Hon. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, who, on a previous visit to San Diego, had turned the first spade of dirt for the exposition. King Alfonso XIII., of Spain, was represented at the opening ceremonies by Count de Salazar, Spanish Consul at San Francisco, who gave an interesting address. The governors of several states were also in attendance.

To-day the military and naval parade was the great feature,





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with soldiers, marines and bluejackets in the line. The companies of Cavalry now stationed here made an excellent showing. Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., was marshal. The two local companies of Militia participated. Old Chief Iodine, the Iroquois Indian scout who served with Kit Carson and John C. Fremont, now about eighty-five years old, rode a spirited horse and was an object of much interest to the thousands along the line of march.

Among the most brilliant social functions of the year was the reception given by Mrs. U. S. Grant, jr., at her home Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. McAdoo. Those present included Mrs. G. A. Davidson, wife of President Davidson, of the exposition; Countess Salazar; Mrs. Cleland Davis, wife of Commander Davis, U.S.N.; Mrs. Howard, wife of Rear Admiral Howard; Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, wife of Colonel Pendleton, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Ashley Robertson, wife of Captain Robertson, U.S.N.; Mrs. William C. Davis, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, C.A.C.; Mrs. Charles Martin, daughter of Secretary McAdoo, and Mrs. Gordon Gray, cousin of President Wilson.

President Davidson entertained the distinguished guests at dinner New Year's Eve, prior to the beginning of the exercises and festivities on the Plaza de Panama, and on Friday evening there was a formal banquet at the largest café on the exposition grounds, at which Secretary McAdoo and the others who had come here at the invitation of the exposition management were the guests of honor. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan followed their usual custom of keeping open house on New Year's Day, and were at home to the officers of the aviation camp. Assisting Mrs. Cowan were Mrs. Harold Geiger, Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulis, Mrs. R. C. Kirkland and Mrs. C. O. Thomas, the latter being the wife of Captain Thomas, of the 1st Cavalry. Mrs. Thomas is making a visit at the Cowan home.

The home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Uriel Seebree, U.S.N., retired, was burglarized during their absence New Year's Eve and some \$2,000 worth of jewels were taken, including diamond, ruby and emerald rings, many of which were heirlooms.

The U.S. marine baseball team now leads the winter league here with a percentage of 75, having won three of the four games in which it has played.

During 1914 there were 482 enlistments at the local naval recruiting station, as compared with 351 for 1913, 115 in 1912 and 79 in 1911.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8, 1915.

The Maryland arrived yesterday in command of Comdr. S. E. W. Kittelle, who succeeds Captain Andrews, who remained at Mare Island. After a short stay here the Maryland and the San Diego, which came up for the opening of the Panama-California exposition, will sail for Mexican waters. While here Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo, accompanied by Mrs. McAdoo and several of the local committee, visited the San Diego. The Cleveland left for the South yesterday, after spending several days in port.

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., and Col. and Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., attended a dinner tendered by Mrs. Austin W. Mitchell Tuesday in honor of U.S. Senator and Mrs. William Alden Smith, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. McRae. Mr. McRae gave a recent dinner at the U.S. Grant Hotel in honor of Senator Smith. Capt. L. R. Muller, U.S.A., pilot of the aeroplane which recently plunged into the ocean near Oceanside, resulting in the death of Lieut. F. J. Gerstner, U.S.A., is spending several weeks in the East visiting his parents.

P. A. Payner, R. W. Shuman, U.S.N., has purchased some fine building lots in Coronado and intends to erect a handsome residence in the near future. The Navy Relief ball at the U.S. Grant Hotel Monday evening was a great success. In the receiving line were Mesdames Thomas B. Howard, Uriel Seebree, J. H. Pendleton, Cleland Davis, Martin K. Metcalf, U. S. Grant and Miss Alice Lee. The floor committee included a number of naval people. A good sum was realized for the relief fund.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, U.S.N., commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, is high in his words of praise for the beauty and scope of the Panama-California exposition in this city. Accompanied by a number of the officers of the U.S.S. San Diego, he made a visit to the grounds. A new American altitude record for passenger-carrying biplanes was made here Tuesday by Lieut. Joseph Carberry as pilot and Lieut. Arthur R. Christie as passenger. They attained a height of 11,690 feet and were in the air one hour and ten minutes. Major Herbert R. Fay, C.A.C., N.G.C., made a flight with Lieutenant Wilda Wednesday.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Jan. 7, 1915.

On New Year's morning Col. and Mrs. Davis were at home to the officers and ladies. In the receiving line were Mesdames Palmer, Page, Hunter, Booth, Brereton, Drake, Wallace. Mrs. Condon, Chaplain Hunter; Captain Page, Captain Keesling, Lieutenants Brereton, Booth, Ferron, Cole, Brown, Drake, Wallace, Captain Palmer, Mr. David Hunter, Miss Sarah Hunter and Miss Margaret Davis called.

Miss Clamett, of Los Angeles, has been the house guest of Miss Hunter and many gay parties have these ladies indulged in on board the good ship San Diego. A dinner dance was given in their honor Jan. 4 and a tea-dance Jan. 5, which Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton and Mr. David Hunter attended. Ensigns Corn and Davis were entertained at dinner by Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Clamett.

Mr. Cook, a cousin of Capt. and Mrs. Condon, has been visiting them from Redlands. Col. and Mrs. Davis have obtained a two months' leave and expect to leave for the East

Jan. 8. Mrs. Davis, who is not at all well, expects to go to the Mayo Brothers for treatment.

Captain O'Neil is still on the sick report.

Our band gives four concerts a week at the fair grounds, and it is hoped that at least one band concert a week is to be afforded the fort people. Miss Hunter and Miss Clamett attended the Naval Relief ball Jan. 5 at the U.S. Grant Hotel. Four troops of U.S. Cavalry are the latest addition to the fair grounds. The mixed squadron includes Troops M, L, D and B. Troops M and D came from Te Carte, Troops L and B from San Ysidro. Besides the Cavalry there are two companies of marines, who out of the five companies broke camp on North Island a few weeks ago to be one of the features on the grounds. The other three marine companies went to the San Francisco fair.

#### COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Jan. 12, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. J. D. Barrette were at home to the district on New Year's Day and all the garrison called; also Major and Mrs. J. A. Shipton and Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker, from Fort Terry. An informal hop was enjoyed to the music of the band in the library. Mrs. Shipton poured and the Misses Barrette, home for the holidays, assisted. Miss Biddle, sister of Mrs. Barrette, badly injured nearly a month ago, is able to be out each day for a short walk. Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow were also at home New Year's.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Boatwright have arrived and taken the quarters occupied formerly by Lieutenant Williford. Capt. and Mrs. William Paterson left last week, the Captain to go to Fort Sherman, Panama, Canal Zone, and Mrs. Paterson and daughter to remain in New York, there being no quarters at the zone post. Lieutenant Gorham, of Fort Terry, has been assigned to a company here while studying for his examination for promotion.

Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones entertained the Auction Club last week. Prizes were won by Captain Stopford, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge. The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. Barrette, highest scores being held by Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. La Forge. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Weggenmann gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Stopford and Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones. Lieut. Abney Paine has taken former quarters of Lieutenant Jemison.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes left yesterday for Fort Warren after just one year here. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger have gone to Atlanta, Ga., for three months. Col. and Mrs. Barrette are in New York for a few days. Miss Margaret Barrette had a bridge party last evening for Capt. and Mrs. G. I. Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Weggenmann, Lieutenants Weeks, Montgomery and Bull.

Mrs. Melville J. Shaw, wife of Major Shaw, M.C., is at the Memorial Hospital, New London, recovering from an operation. Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Terrell returned from leave to go into quarantine, Captain Terrell and baby, Jean, having whooping cough.

Mrs. James A. Shipton and her daughter, Udora Rose, left Fort Terry last week for Little Rock, Ark., to visit relatives and friends until April. Major Shipton went down to New York with them for a week. Miss Ferrin, from Baltimore, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee, wife of Lieutenant Lee, Fort Terry. The soldiers gave a minstrel show last evening at the Terry post exchange. The gymnasium was crowded and the entertainment was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

#### FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., Jan. 12, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Alston Hamilton entertained all the children of the post at a Christmas tree party on Christmas Eve afternoon for their small daughter. The Officers' Club extended an invitation to all officers, their wives and guests on Christmas Day at noon for eggnog and light refreshments. Family dinners were the order of the day on Christmas. Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts entertained at a dinner for ten, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., at a dinner for nine, and Mrs. R. H. Williams also entertained at a large family dinner.

Surg. A. W. Dunbar, U.S.N., wife and daughters, Emma and Janie, were guests for the holidays of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Mrs. E. K. Greene entertained the card club Jan. 4. The prize at bridge was won by Mrs. William P. Kitts. Mrs. Alston Hamilton poured chocolate. Others present were Mesdames Pence, Roberts, Williams, Matson, Carpenter and Edwards.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson on Christmas Day at dinner. At noon on New Year's Day the officers assembled at the club and went from there in a body to call on the fort commander, Major William P. Pence, after which they were joined by the ladies and went up to Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen's quarters to wish them a Happy New Year. Mesdames Pence and Hamilton assisted Mrs. Allen in serving. Delightful music was furnished by the orchestra.

On New Year's night an impromptu dance and bridge was held at the Officers' Club. Present: Majors and Mesdames Pence, Hamilton, Capt. and Mesdames Kilbourne, Kitts, Matson, Captain Carpenter, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Lieut. and Mrs. R. K. Greene, Misses Dunbar and Spaulding, Lieutenant Spaulding and Messrs. Arthur Pence and John Hamilton. The Officers' Club also kept open house from twelve until one on New Year's Day.

Mrs. R. H. Williams and son, 11 daughter, Marie, spent most of the holidays at Summit, N.J. Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, jr., spent New Year's in Greenwich, Conn., guests of Mrs. Roberts's grandfather. Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Kilbourne gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. S. E. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Roberts, Lieut. and Mrs. R. O. Edwards, Mrs. Yates Stirling and Lieutenant Englehart.

Ladies' night, inaugurated some time ago at the Officers' Club, was resumed last Tuesday night, for the first time since early summer. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number. Bridge and pool were enjoyed and a Welsh rabbit was served. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. Fisher, of Fort Hancock, were weekend guests of Capt. and Mrs. William P. Carpenter.

Major and Mrs. William Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Matson, Mesdames S. E. Allen, Alston Hamilton, J. P. Pence, J. L. Roberts, William P. Kitts, William T. Carpenter, R. O. Edwards and Miss Ethel Allen were among guests going from here to the concert given by "The New Assembly" in the grand ballroom at the Plaza to hear Mrs. Gerda Danielson Bosley, wife of Capt. J. R. Bosley, M.C., sing on Jan. 7.

#### ST. AUGUSTINE NOTES.

St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 10, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Abram A. Harbach, U.S.A., retired, Mrs. Harbach and Mrs. Elmer Otis have settled down in the Valencia, apparently for the season. It is eight years since the General honored his old war-time companions with a visit. Brig. Gen. Harry R. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, spent the Christmas holidays with his friends here. He is now summing in Miami. Rear Admiral (Med. Dir.) George Frederick Winslow, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Winslow are again domiciled in the Alcazar for the season. Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Brooke are to continue here during the winter. Dancing is a moving rival to bridge, for one cannot eat or sleep without "hesitation" or a tango. Mrs. Brooke is the most graceful dancer seen during festivities, notwithstanding the presence of the professionals with their new figures (dancing figures).

Mrs. Martin D. Hardin has resumed her afternoons and evenings at cards. On Saturday the charming lady gave her first lunch-bridge in her cozy cottage. It was a "dove party," hence the gallant war hero, General Harding, was not invited. Mrs. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, called together some of her friends to meet Mrs. Winslow last Wednesday afternoon. It was simply a talking affair and, of course, the delightful and delighted wife of Rear Admiral Winslow was principally admired among the guests. Gen. and Mrs. Hardin, Mrs. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winslow and the hostess's husband were present.

Mrs. William M. Stewart and her babies are visiting her

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mother, Mrs. Andrew MacMillan, and her sisters in their ancient city home. It is hoped that Captain Stewart, Art. Corps, will be able to come here during his wife's sojourn, for both he and his wife grew up, loved, wooed and won their happiness here.

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Jan. 13, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin entertained at dinner on New Year's night for Capt. and Mrs. Michael H. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker, Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young gave an informal hop at their quarters on New Year's night in honor of Major Young's brother, Mr. William Young, of Wilmington, Del., their guest for the past few days. Capt. and Mrs. John G. Workizer have recently arrived and are occupying quarters No. 5. Lieut. R. E. M. Goodrich gave an enjoyable party at Bustanoby's on Wednesday.

Mrs. N. M. Bown gave an impromptu pop-corn party Monday night in honor of Miss Navarro and for Lieut. Philip G. Blackmore and Lieut. Charles L. Austin. Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin were dinner guests of Surg. and Mrs. R. T. Orvis, U.S.N., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Monday. Mrs. J. Yates gave a bridge party in honor of Mrs. J. M. Navarro Friday. Present: Mesdames Young, Shepard, Hawkins, Brett, Colvin, Bunker, Fisher, Tasker, Borton, Navarro, Bown, Misses Fackler and Navarro. Prizes were won by Mesdames Bunker and Navarro.

Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Bunker and family returned Tuesday from Annapolis, where they had been visiting Mrs. Bunker's parents, Commo. and Mrs. William H. Beecher. Mrs. T. D. Ruddock, jr., was weekend guest of her sister, Mrs. Bunker, who gave a reception in her honor, assisted in serving by Mrs. J. L. Shepard and Mrs. W. J. Hawkins. Mrs. Ruddock (Stella Beecher, of Annapolis) has many friends on the post, as she has been a frequent visitor here before her marriage on Dec. 19 to Ensign T. D. Ruddock, U.S.N.

Lieut. T. R. Murphy has returned from a visit to his sister, Mrs. William N. Wilson, of St. Louis. Mrs. J. M. Navarro, guest of Mrs. L. C. Brinton, left Saturday for Newport, R.I., to be the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. G. Hows, at the U.S. Naval Torpedo Station. Mrs. Leonard S. Hughes has returned to the post as guest of Major and Mrs. T. B. Lamoreux.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Workizer and Lieut. and Mrs. Hanna were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Colvin on Friday. Mr. Taft, of Brooklyn, is spending the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. Harmon, at the proving grounds. Lieut. and Mrs. Harmon have as their guests Mr. Peck and Miss Scott, father and sister of Mrs. Harmon.

#### PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1915.

Col. William F. Blauvelt, attached to the 30th Infantry, arrived Jan. 9. The Colonel is not a "Manchu" and so took command of the post and has taken quarters No. 14. Colonel Blauvelt was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey for luncheon on Saturday and on Sunday was with Capt. and Mrs. Courtland Nixon for dinner.

Lieutenant Bonesteel was a dinner guest of Major and Mrs. Stevens on Saturday and a dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey on Sunday. Capt. George E. Goodrich, 30th Inf., has arrived, also on duty status. His family will join him after the arrival of the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard, 30th Inf., with two small children, have arrived and are settled for the present in quarters No. 31. Capt. Courtland Nixon has returned from New York city, where he has been for a few days. Mrs. Goe, widow of the late Major Goe, is expected in the post soon and will be a guest of Major and Mrs. Threlkeld for a few days. She will take charge of the Officers' Club mess, and if plans do not go wrong Mrs. Goe hopes to have the mess smoothly running when the 30th arrives, which will indeed be a great convenience to all. Mrs. Goe will be cordially welcomed by old friends stationed here and by all Army folk in the post.

Mr. Doane, paymaster, is now on duty in the post. Mr. and Mrs. Doane are boarding in Plattsburg. On Sunday afternoon the skating on the lake was fine and many of the post people took advantage of it. This interesting outdoor pleasure is likely to be one of the favorite pastimes for officers and their families stationed here.

#### FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 11, 1915.

The usual lull after the storm of social events during the Christmas week was broken by a few parties, the first of which was a tea given by Mrs. Buchanan, on Monday afternoon, in honor of Lieutenant Eastham's bride, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastham having arrived at the post the day before. Mrs. Buchanan and Mrs. Eastham received, Mrs. Hunter poured, and Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Lusk and Miss Winn served the refreshments. On Tuesday night a crowd assembled at the post hall, where a victrola having been installed, dancing was enjoyed for several hours. Mrs. King entertaining later with a Welsh rabbit. Major Fenton left Jan. 2 for Fort Leavenworth to take the field officers' course.

Mrs. Beck entertained Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson and Captain Kochersperger at dinner on Jan. 7. Captain Terrell, Cav., and his son are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Purington. Captain Terrell is on his way to Manila to join his new regiment, the 7th Cavalry, at Camp Stotsenburg. Col. and Mrs. Nicholson had as dinner guests Jan. 8 Capt. and Mrs. Smedberg



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and Captain Kochersperger. Major Dewitt, M.C., left Friday for Washington, D.C., going to Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

Before a very enjoyable hop at the post hall Saturday Mrs. Hunter entertained with a dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Walsh and Captain Kochersperger; after the hop Capt. and Mrs. Romeyn had an exceedingly jolly hop supper for all those attending the hop.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 10, 1915.

Mr. E. C. Morton returned to Jefferson Barracks Monday from Washington, D.C. Mr. Philip Nolan, of Kansas City, Mo., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at Jefferson Barracks as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Jones. Mrs. G. W. England on Wednesday gave a charming tea to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. S. B. England. The guests were Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, A. E. Williams, A. M. Wetherill, Charles C. Farmer, Jr., G. V. Rukke, J. M. Craig, Talbot Smith, F. H. Burr, G. C. Keleher, J. A. McAllister, Miss Gertrude Hall, Miss Ethel Jones and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan.

Mrs. Tyndall arrived Wednesday to join Lieut. J. G. Tyndall for station here. Mrs. Keleher, wife of Lieut. G. C. Keleher, left Friday with her little daughter, Katherine, for Detroit, Mich., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Farrand.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill and Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham. Those at the informal hop at the Officers' Club on Friday were Col. J. H. Beacom, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, Lieut. J. G. Donovan, Miss Hester Nolan, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister. Lieut. Talbot Smith returned to Jefferson Barracks on Saturday from San Francisco, where he had gone with recruits.

## THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Jan. 12. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.  
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

## ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.  
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of fleet and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Drum. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a) 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Boush.) Capt. Albert Gleeves. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry P. Bryan. Sailed Jan. 11 from the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for Cape Henry, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. Sailed Jan. 11 from the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for Cape Henry, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

## Third Division.

Capt. De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Captain Coffman.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander. The flag of Rear Admiral McLean is temporarily flying from the Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George F. Cooper. On the Southern Drill Grounds, off the Capes of the Chesapeake. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt.

Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Cruiser Squadron.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John E. Y. Blakely. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Guacanayabo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmstead. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Beirut, Asia Minor. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe O. Moody. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except Mayrant, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

## Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914. Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

## Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

## First Division.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

McDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

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at West Point

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102) Saturday, January 23d,  
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## Submarine Flotilla.

Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.

PRAIRIE (transport), 12(b). (Flagship of Submarine Flotilla commander.) Lieut. Macgillivray Milne. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Almirante Bay.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Almirante Bay.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Almirante Bay.

C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Almirante Bay.

C-4 (submarine). Ensign George L. Dickson. At Almirante Bay.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Almirante Bay.

## Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Percy K. Robottom. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Douglas W. Fuller. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Lambert Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Urban T. Holmes. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

## ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. Robert W. Kessler. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Darrell P. Wickersham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. John J. McCrackin. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

## PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except New Orleans, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.



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ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. On the West coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At San Diego, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West coast of Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Sailed Jan. 10 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

## Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. On the West Coast of Mexico.

**Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.**

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Pedro, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At San Pedro, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Vance D. Chapline. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Robert G. Coman. At San Pedro, Cal.

## Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Diego, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At San Diego, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

## Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Francisco, Cal.

## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. Sailed Jan. 11 from the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. Sailed Jan. 11 from the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal.

## PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in full commission.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

## ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Manila, P.I.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Manila, P.I.

## Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. At Hankow, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. George T. Swasey. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

## Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Canton, China.

**Fourth Division.**

MOHICAN, 4(b). Bttn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murdin. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Olongapo, P.I.

## Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John O. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

## First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Haxton. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John O. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

## Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. At Olongapo, P.I.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

## VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Levin J. Wallace. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Buffalo has been ordered out of commission at Mare Island.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Dec. 29 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

HANIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. Sailed Jan. 6 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JASON, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert C. Cooke. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. Sailed Jan. 7 from Honolulu, Hawaii, for Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

NANSAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., New York city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. Sailed Jan. 5 from La Paz, Mexico, for San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Sailed Jan. 9 from Balboa, Canal Zone, for Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West Coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

# Club Cocktails



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TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Comdr. Robert W. McNeely. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac F. Shurtleff, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

[Note.—We omit the Marine School Ships, Tugs in Commission, Receiving and Station Ships, Fish Commission Steamers, Torpedo Vessels in Ordinary, Vessels Out of Commission, Vessels Loaned to Naval Militia and Marine Corps Stations this week. The only changes since the list appeared in our issue of last week are that the station ship Supply sailed from Guam Jan. 7 for Manila, and the Concord is at Puget Sound. The only change in the Marine Corps is that Capt. Edward B. Cole commands the Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Fla., instead of 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.]

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 614.)

15th Inf.—Hqrs., band and 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon. Tientsin, China, address there; Cos. E, F, G and H. Regan Bks., Albany—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I.

16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Naco, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Tex.

21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Naco, Ariz.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M. Camp McGrath, Batangas; E. Camp John Hay, Mountain Province; C, D, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M. Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H. Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D. Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. Will proceed to Panama in March, 1915.

30th Inf.—Ordered from San Francisco, Cal., to Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. Due there in January, 1915.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

## WHAT IS STRONGER THAN FAITH?

"To be ready nowadays one must direct in advance methodically and tenaciously all the resources of the country, all the intelligence of its people, all their moral energy toward a single aim—victory. Everything must be organized, everything foreseen. After hostilities have begun no improvisation will be of any use. What is lacking then is lacking once for all. And the least neglect may bring about disaster."—General Joffre.

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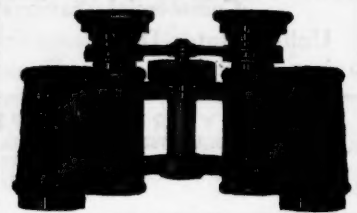
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